

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

82, 83

MOERS

GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS

1920

JAN 31 1920



MOERS SEED COMPANY
HOUSTON, TEX.

611 Preston Ave.

Phone P 5692

To Our Friends and Customers

NOW is the time, if there ever was a time, when every one who can should have a garden because the necessities of life are "scraping the sky and polishing the stars" along with them. All kinds of vegetables are bringing prices far in excess of living memory. Therefore, we would advise and strongly urge all to raise as many vegetables as possible. Go into it heavy. Garden seeds, strange to say, are considerable cheaper than during the war. That is a great advantage. We handle absolutely nothing that we do not believe to be the best obtainable. We do not claim to compete in prices with irresponsible parties, whose sole effort is to secure the lowest priced seeds, regardless of quality; such seeds are not cheap, but dear at any price. The first cost of seeds is insignificant, compared with time and labor that must be expended upon a growing crop. Quality is our first consideration, and the prices we offer are as low as first-class seeds can be sold for.

Thinking you for your valued patronage during the past, and hoping that we may have the pleasure of serving you during 1920. Yours very truly,

MOERS SEED COMPANY.

INDEX

VEGETABLE SEEDS

	Page
Asparagus	2
Asparagus Roots	2
Beans	2-4
Beets	5
Brussels Sprouts	6
Cabbage	8-9
Carrots	6
Cauliflower	6
Celery	7
Collards	7
Corn, Table	7
Corn, Pop-corn	7
Corn Salad	6
Cucumbers	10
Egg Plants	11
Endive	11
Gourds	11
Herbs	11
Kale	11
Kohl-rabi	12
Leek	12
Lettuce	12-13
Melon, Musk	14
Melon, Water	15
Mustard	13
Okra	17
Onion Seed	16
Onion Sets	17
Parsley	18
Parsnip	19
Peas	17
Peppers	18
Pumpkins	19
Radish	20
Rhubarb	20
Rhubarb Roots	20
Rutabaga	22
Salsify	21
Spinach	21
Squash	21
Swiss Chard	5
Tomatoes	21-22
Turnips	22

FIELD SEEDS

	Page
Alfalfa	26
Barley	33
Beets, Stock	6
Broom Corn	30
Carrots, Stock	7
Clovers	26
Corn	23-24
Cotton	25
Cow Peas	27
Egyptian Wheat	25
Grass Seeds	26
Kaffir Corn	25
Millet	25
Milo Maize	25
Oats	28
Peas, Stock	32
Peanuts	29
Potatoes, Irish	29
Potatoes, Sweet	29
Rape	28
Ribbon Cane	29
Rye	33
Sorghum	25
Sofa Bean	27
Sunflower	28
Velvet Bean	27
Wheat	33

FLOWER SEEDS

Choice Flower Seeds.....	29-30-31
--------------------------	----------

MISCELLANEOUS

Automobile Tires and Tubes.....	43
Brooders	33
Fertilizers	29
Garden Seeders	41
Hog Fencing	44
Hovers	33
Incubators	33
Insecticides	31
Poultry Feed	36-37
Poultry Breeders	39
Poultry Netting	44
Poultry Supplies	33-35
Poultry Remedies	34-35
Rabbits	38
Roofing	44
Seed Sowers	29
Sprayers	32
Stock Supplies	32

Place
Stamp
Here

Liberty Tailoring Society

World's Greatest Wholesale Tailoring Institution

843 West Adams Street

Dept. 1055

CHICAGO, ILL.

Good for Free Samples and Secret Inside Prices

Write name and address plain, put stamp on and return entire card

Name _____

P. O. _____

State _____

R.F.D. _____ Box _____ Street _____

If not interested please hand to some friend who may be

FREE NEW 1919 STYLE SUIT



Tailored to Your Measure

To wear, show your friends, tell who made it. The very latest model, made to your exact measure in the style you like best, your choice of any the newest goods, a perfect fit guaranteed. Not a cent cost to you if you accept our new liberal offer for a few hours spare time work. You can easily

GET YOUR OWN CLOTHES FREE

Have all the Extra Spending Money You Want

Big cash profits for your spare time, \$100 to \$500 a month, introducing us to friends. You do not need experience nor capital; we will give you full instructions and

Everything Furnished FREE

No matter where you live or what you do, or what your age, send for this free offer at once.

Every Tailoring Agent Be Sure to Write

No matter who you represent, you cannot afford to miss this new and best tailoring deal put out; even if you have written before for tailoring samples and perhaps been disappointed, don't fail to send name and address, get book of cloth samples, all the latest 1919 styles, beautiful pictures, our big new generous offer, all FREE.

**Everybody send now, today,
this very minute to**

THE LIBERTY TAILORING SOCIETY
World's Greatest Wholesale Tailoring Institution
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

SEEDS BY PARCEL POST

RULES AND RATES GOVERNING FORWARDING OF SEEDS, PLANTS, ETC.

DOMESTIC PARCEL POST RATES On Seeds, Plants, Roots, Etc., Within the U. S.	First Pound or Fraction	Each Additional Pound or Fraction
FIRST ZONE—And within 50 miles of Houston.....	5c	1c
SECOND ZONE—Within 50 to 150 miles of Houston.....	5c	1c
THIRD ZONE—Within 150 to 300 miles of Houston.....	6c	2c
FOURTH ZONE—Within 300 to 600 miles of Houston.....	7c	4c
FIFTH ZONE—Within 600 to 1000 miles of Houston.....	8c	6c

POSTAGE—We pay postage (except where otherwise noted), on all seeds in packages, ounces and pounds.

PRICES—On Peas, Beans, Sweet Corn, Onion Sets, etc., are given, both prepaid and at customer's expense for transportation.

WEIGHT LIMIT—Parcel Post packages must not exceed 70 pounds in weight for the first two zones, and 50 pounds for the other zones.

ZONE RATES—May be had by applying to your postmaster, who will tell you which zone you are in with reference to Houston.

HOW TO SEND MONEY—Remittances should be made either in the form of an Express Money Order, P. O. Money Order, Bank Draft or Registered Letter. 1c and 2c postage stamps will be accepted for small amounts provided they are carefully wrapped, so as to prevent sticking.

When personal checks are sent, add 10 cents to cover the cost of collecting. Banks now charge exchange on personal checks.

YOU RUN NO RISK in sending cash with your order. Our reputation as honest and experienced Seedsmen is well known, while our financial responsibility can be learned of any Bank or Wholesale Merchant, who are subscribers to either of the Commercial Agencies.

WE DO NOT send goods C. O. D. unless cash to the amount of one-fourth of order accompanies same.

ERRORS—We make them—so does everyone—and we will cheerfully correct them if you will write to us. Try to write to us good-naturedly; but if you cannot, then write to us anyhow.

GUARANTEE—While we use every care to have all seeds pure and reliable, it is impracticable to guarantee seeds under all circumstances. There are many contingencies arising; not sowing at a proper depth; the soil not in proper condition at time of planting, too wet or too dry. For this reason we give no warranty, express or implied, as to description or quality of any seed we ship, and we will in no way be responsible for crop.

NOTICE

Due to the present uncertainty of the market all prices in this catalog are subject to change without notice. However, we will not advance prices unless absolutely necessary. Will send goods to cover amount of remittance at price prevailing at time order is received. We guarantee our prices to be in line with those quoted by any reliable firm. If not satisfactory upon arrival, goods may be returned at our expense.

Asparagus

Culture—It requires three years from the time of sowing Asparagus seed to the time that the plant produces shoots suitable for eating. Sow early in the spring in drills about 14 inches apart and thin to 3 or 4 inches in the row. Allow plants to grow two full seasons and then transplant into permanent beds which should be well and deeply manured, and trenched two feet deep. Set plants in rows about 4 feet apart and 2 feet in the rows. It requires about 5,000 plants to set an acre.

PALMETTO—Very choice for the family garden. Bears early, stalks of even, regular growth, very succulent and of superior quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. 40c.

Asparagus Roots

Our strong, two-year-old roots will give the best results. 100 two-year-old roots planted in rows 4 feet apart and 2 feet in the rows will be sufficient for a large family. 30c per doz.; \$1.25 per 100, postpaid.

Dwarf or Bush Beans—Green Pod

1 qt., 200 ft. of row; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. per acre.

Culture—Beans are very sensitive to frost and should not be planted until all danger of frost is past. Plant in rows 2 feet apart, dropping one bean every 4 inches, and cover about $\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. Bush Beans can also be planted in hills, dropping 4 beans in a hill every 2 feet and rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart; when Beans are up thin out three beans to a hill. Keep the pods picked and the vines well watered and they will continue bearing much longer.

Plant in March, April and May for spring and summer, and in August, September and October for fall use.

IMPROVED RED VALENTINE—This excellent Bean is a great improvement over the original Red Valentine, being ten days earlier than that sort, and a much heavier yielder. The full, meaty pods are of rich color and unsurpassed in tenderness. The plants are healthy, vigorous and unusually hardy, withstanding the slight frosts which invariably kill other sorts. It permits, therefore, of early planting. It develops quickly, producing an abundance of handsome, long, fleshy pods of extra fine quality. We recommend this variety highly to truck growers, although it is equally desirable for the home garden. A thorough trial will convince our customers of the excellence of this new sort. Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 15 lbs. (pk.) \$3.75.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD—Possesses many of the excellent characteristics of the Round Pod Valentine, which is one of its parents. It is a prolific bearer, the pods are from 5 to 6 inches long, averaging one-third larger than those of the parent variety. They are absolutely stringless, unusually crisp, round and fleshy. Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 15 lbs. (pk.) \$3.75.



Red Valentine

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD—It combines unusual hardiness, extreme earliness, and wonderful productiveness with pods of handsome appearance and finest quality. Extra early plantings may be made to produce the earliest crop, and even with late planting Stringless Green Pod is the quickest to produce pods. By repeated plantings pods may be had in constant succession from spring until cut off by heavy frosts in the fall. Combined with the extra hardiness and early maturity, the pods are the finest in quality, of a rich green, very round and straight, 5 inches long, solidly meaty and broad—deeply saddle-backed, caused by rounded swell of the fleshy sides. The pods are tender, brittle, and of finest flavor, always entirely stringless even when fully matured. Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 15 lbs. (pk.) \$3.75.

BLACK VALENTINE—This new Bean combines many of the attractive qualities of different varieties of dwarf green-podded Beans grown with great profit in the South. The plant is extremely hardy and early, growing a vigorous, compact, sturdy bush from 12 to 14 inches high. The pods are borne profusely and are very large and extremely handsome in appearance. The color is of a rich dark green, and the pod, while of excellent table qualities, is sufficiently fine grained and firm to make it a splendid and profitable sort to ship to distant markets. It is ready to gather fifty days after planting. Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 15 lbs. (pk.) \$3.75.

BEANS—Continued

LONGFELLOW—Remarkably early, exceedingly prolific, long green pods, always solid, tender and delicious flavor. An ideal snap Bean, a prolific producer of perfectly round, straight, solid, fleshy pods averaging 6½ inches long, wonderfully tender and brittle, without a trace of tough interlining and having no strings when broken. Flavor is most delicious and the delicate green color of the pods is retained after cooking. The pods are fit to pick four days in advance of any other variety of approximate size and merit. Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 15 lbs. (pk.) \$3.75.

Dwarf or Bush Beans Wax or Yellow Pod

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX—Strong, upright bush growth, 15 inches in height; very productive. Pods straight, flat, 5 inches in length; of a rich golden yellow. Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 15 lbs. (pk.) \$3.75.

PROLIFIC DWARF BLACK WAX—Dwarf bush growth and very prolific. Pods 4 to 5 inches in length, usually curved, quite round; meaty, brittle and stringless; deep golden yellow, of excellent flavor. Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 15 lbs. (pk.) \$3.75.

PENCIL-POD BLACK WAX—Plants of true bush growth, 15 inches high, extremely productive; magnificent straight pods 6 to 7 inches long, light golden yellow in color, beautifully rounded, meaty, and deeply saddle-backed; flesh brittle, solid and entirely stringless; fine mild flavor. Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 15 lbs. (pk.) \$3.75.

NEW KIDNEY WAX—More robust in its growth and more prolific than the popular Wardwell's Kidney Wax—with longer pods, which are handsome in appearance, entirely stringless, more fleshy, and of much finer quality. The plants are of erect bush habit, reaching 18 to 20 inches in height. Even during wet summers the foliage is entirely free from blight, while the pods are free from rust, which badly affects many of the other varieties. The fleshy pods are from 6 to 7 inches in length, the color is a rich lemon yellow. Under ordinary field culture the plants produce nearly twice the number of pods as the Wardwell's. The pods are remarkable for their neatness, fine flavor, brittleness and absolutely free from strings or tough fiber. The season for bearing is the same as Wardwell's Kidney Wax, but being much more productive and the pods of larger size, they will yield more baskets to a given length of row. When marketed the basket presents a better appearance, while the most casual snapping of pods will quickly demonstrate their superior quality. The dry seed is kidney-shaped like Wardwell's but more rounded and more nearly pure white in color, having only slight brownish markings around the eye. Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 15 lbs. (pk.) \$4.00.

Beans Pole or Running

1 qt., 200 hills; ½ bu. per acre.

These are of strong running growth, and need stout poles on which to climb. They require a longer season in which to mature than do the bush varieties, but by reason of their stronger growth are more productive, and, growing on poles, are more easily gathered.

WHITE CREASEBACK—A popular early green-podded Pole Bean for snapshots; of rapid growth and very productive. Pods grow in clusters and are from 5 to 6 inches in length, perfectly round, being deeply creased or "saddle-backed." They are solidly fleshy, entirely stringless, and of winter use. Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 15 lbs. (pk.) \$4.00.

Longfellow

BEANS—Continued

KENTUCKY WONDER or "OLD HOMESTEAD"—The pods, 7 to 9 inches long, are so fleshy that they are greater in width than breadth, being deeply creased, or "saddle-backed." They are solidly meaty, stringless when young, and of finest quality. If pods are gathered as they mature, the vines will continue to bear to the end of the season. Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 15 lbs. (pk.) \$4.00.

KENTUCKY WONDER WAX—A novelty of recent introduction possessing all the qualities of its green pod namesake. The long pods are a little broader, very fleshy and quite stringless as snaps. The mature pods are often 8 to 9 inches in length. Its earliness and hardiness commend it as a Pole Bean well adapted to our Southern latitudes. Its very large, golden yellow pods are certainly handsome in appearance, and are unexcelled in quality by any wax podded Bean of its class. Pkt. 10c; lb. 45c; postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. 40c.

Pole Lima Beans

1 qt., 100 hills; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. per acre.

CAROLINA (The "Butter Bean" of the South)—These grow quickly, mature early, are immensely productive, and continue in bearing throughout the season. The vines are slender with rather small, shiny dark green leaves. Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 15 lbs. (pk.) \$4.00.

KING OF THE GARDEN—A strong grower and uniformly large podded. The pods frequently contain 5 or 6 very large beans. These Beans are of excellent quality, easily shelled; of large size and handsome appearance. Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 15 lbs. (pk.) \$4.00.

Dwarf or Bush Lima Beans

1 qt., 100 hills; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. per acre.

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA—The extreme earliness of this Bean recommends it very highly, coming as it does, two or three weeks earlier than the pole varieties. It is of rather small size, but its superior quality and tenderness compensate fully for it. It is enormously productive, bearing continually throughout the summer and late into the fall. Of a true bush habit, it requires no support whatever, and the beans are held up well on stout, vigorous plants. Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 15 lbs. (pk.) \$4.00.

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA—A true form of the large White Lima. The bushes are of sturdy growth, bearing profusely very large pods in clusters of five to eight. It is far superior to any other large Lima Bean now existing, and has the same good eating qualities as the best large pole Limas, while the plants are more productive. The bushes stand very erect and hold their pods well off the soil. Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 15 lbs. (pk.) \$4.00.



Creaseback

ORDER EARLY

Don't wait. Send early for the seeds that will insure your successful garden this spring. Make out your list of Seeds now and send it in. Waiting until too late ruins many a crop.

It is our aim to fill all orders promptly; however at times we are overcrowded during our busy season and it is sometimes impossible to send goods the same day that the order is received. It will greatly facilitate shipments if you send us your order early.

Beets

1 oz., 50 ft. of row; 4 lbs. per acre.

Our stocks are grown for us in France, as that country excels the world for the production of the finest quality of Beet Seed. They are all grown from carefully selected full-grown roots, uniform as to size, shape and color, and we believe our strains are unsurpassed.

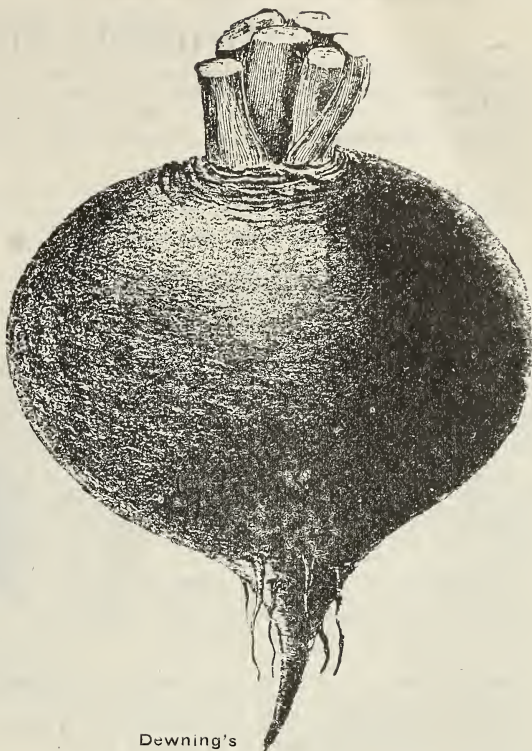
Culture—Sow in drills about 18 inches apart and about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep. When plants are well up thin to 5 inches. Plant in February, March, April, and again in August, September, October and November.

DETROIT DARK RED—Very popular sort, used extensively by market gardeners as well as private planters. It matures early and the roots are of splendid shape and good color. The tops are small and upright growing, which makes possible close planting. The roots are globular and smooth, the skin is dark, blood-red, the flesh bright red, with lighter zones. The beets are very tender, sweet and crisp and remain so for a long time. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

DEWING'S BLOOD TURNIP—Tops are medium sized; leaf stems and veins dark red; leaf green. Root dark red, turnip shaped with a moderately large tap. Flesh carmine with purple tinge, zoned with lighter shade, medium early sort, tender, sweet and a good keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN—Roots are smooth and round in form. They are of fine quality, combined with the same extra early maturity. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

ECLIPSE—A very early beet, especially desirable for the home garden. Tops small, root smooth, round or slightly top shaped, with a small tap and small collar. Flesh bright red, zoned with pinkish white, very sweet, crisp and tender, especially when young. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.



Sugar Beets and Mangel Wurzels

4 lbs. per acre.

ANY LAND THAT WILL GROW GOOD CORN WILL PRODUCE A GOOD CROP OF MANGELS AND SUGAR BEETS.

The value of root crops for stock feeding is being more and more recognized. Stock Beets are very nutritious and fattening, and improve the health and condition of stock. Fed to cows will greatly increase flow of milk.

Culture—Sow from September to March in rows 2 feet apart; thin to 8 inches. Cover the seeds about 1 inch.

MAMMOTH LONG RED—This is the heaviest cropping and largest of all Mangels. The roots grow from one-half to two-thirds above the surface and are frequently two or more feet in length by six inches in diameter. Dark, richly colored foliage; skin bright dark red; flesh white with veined rings of rose-pink. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 15c.

GIANT HALF SUGAR—The roots average 10 to 12 inches, and the outline is that of a broad, thick wedge. The upper portion is of a soft bright pink, shading lighter toward the bottom where the lower portion for about one-third the length is white. The flesh is pure white, firm and very sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Swiss Chard

or "Spanish Beet"

LARGE RIBBED WHITE—This variety does not make edible roots like the regular garden beets, but is grown for the broad white leaf-stalks, which are bunched and cooked in the same manner as Asparagus, and makes a delicious summer vegetable. The young leaves may be gathered also and are delicious when cooked like Spinach. Post-paid. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.



Our Prices Are As Low As Is Consistent With the Quality That We Are Endeavoring to Furnish

Brussels Sprouts

Brussels Sprouts are highly esteemed for boiling during the late fall and winter months. The "Sprouts" resemble miniature cabbages growing closely on the stalk of the plant. Plant same as cabbage.

DWARF IMPROVED—Bearing a large crop of small, solid tender heads. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c

Selected Carrot Seed

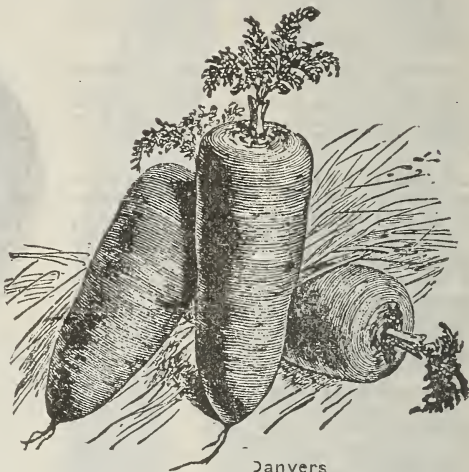
1 oz. 200 ft. of row; 2 lbs. per acre.

Culture—The Carrot is easily grown, but succeeds best in light, loose soil which can be kept thoroughly worked to a good depth so as to insure a smooth, uniform root. Sow in drills, cover $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. Make rows 12 to 30 inches apart and thin plants to 3 to 4 inches. Can also be planted broadcast.

DANVERS—A half long orange carrot, grown largely on account of its great productiveness and adaptability to all classes of soil. Tops of medium size. Roots of medium length, tapering uniformly to a blunt point. Flesh deep orange, crisp and tender. Although the roots of this variety are comparatively short, they produce as large a bulk as the longer field sorts, and are more easily harvested. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10.

OXHEART—Of finest table qualities. It is a most desirable sort for growing in soils too hard and stiff for the longer varieties, as it does not grow over 6 inches long. It frequently grows as thick as it is long. Easily pulled by hand. Pkt 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10.

CHANTENAY—Very productive, medium early and of excellent quality. Tops medium sized. necks small. Roots thick, uniformly half long or stump rooted but tapering slightly, deep orange-red in color. Flesh very crisp and tender. Although a medium early sort the roots are suitable for use nearly as early as any. One of the best in quality for the market and home garden, while its great productiveness and the ease with which it can be harvested make it very desirable as a field sort. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10.



Danvers

Carrots for Stock Feeding

Culture—These are esteemed highly as a wholesome and nutritious addition to the winter feeding of stock, when dependent on grain and dry forage. They are easily raised and keep in excellent condition when properly stored.

LARGE WHITE BELGIAN—Grows one-third out of the ground. Roots pure white, green above ground, with small top. Flesh rather coarse. The roots on light, rich ground grow to a large size and are extensively grown for stock feeding. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

YELLOW BELGIAN—A good field variety, similar to White Belgian in shape and size, but of a deep lemon-yellow. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Cauliflower

Culture—Cultivate the same as Cabbage, only give richer ground, if possible, and a plentiful supply of water. The head, properly prepared, is considered one of the most delicate vegetables.

DRY WEATHER—Plants of vigorous growth, producing large solid heads of snowy whiteness and fine quality. Pre-eminently the best early variety for the family garden and also for market gardeners in sections which are not especially adapted for Cauliflower. Dry weather has been grown with excellent results in many sections where other varieties fail to form heads—especially in locations subject to prolonged drouth and where moisture has to be supplied by irrigation. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c; oz. \$2.50.

SNOWBALL—This is a popular extra early strain of dwarf compact growth. Under favorable circumstances nearly every plant will make a fine solid head of good size. It is valuable for both early and late. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c; oz. \$2.50.

VEITCH'S AUTUMN GIANT—Very vigorous, long-stalked, large foliage, head large white. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; oz. 75c.

Corn Salad

Sown with the approach of cool weather in the fall, it will produce an abundance of leaves which may be used as a salad throughout winter and spring. Quite hardy, but should be protected during the severe weather. One ounce will sow 20 square feet. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c.

Sweet and Sugar Corns

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—This has long been the leading main-crop variety for home use, market and canning. Our stock is carefully selected and can be depended upon to produce fine large ears of superior quality. The grains, of good size, are long and slender—entirely free from glaze or flintiness. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. ($\frac{1}{2}$ pk.) \$1.10; 10 lbs. (pk.) \$2.00.

ADAM'S EXTRA EARLY—A great favorite with those who wish the first Corn of the season. Produces short ears well filled with tender, white kernels of fine flavor. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. 20c; 7 lbs. ($\frac{1}{2}$ pk.) \$1.10; 14 lbs. (pk.) \$2.00.

ADAM'S EARLY—Has larger ears than the preceding. Very popular in the South. Pkt., 10c; lb. 25c; postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. 20c; 7 lbs. ($\frac{1}{2}$ pk.) \$1.10; 14 lbs. (pk.) \$2.00.

GOLDEN BANTAM—One of the Sweetest Corns Grown. A dwarf growing early variety. The plant attains a height of three to four feet, usually bearing two or more ears from five to six inches long to a stalk. These little fat ears are compactly filled with kernels which, when ready for the table, are a creamy-yellow, so deliciously sweet, tender and milky that some people claim that "it is the sweetest corn on earth." Golden Bantam is very hardy and can be planted with safety earlier than most sorts. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. ($\frac{1}{2}$ pk.) \$1.10; 10 lbs. (pk.) \$2.00.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—(70 days). It retains its delicate tenderness and flavor even when a little old, as the ears are encased in a heavy husk, which tends to keep the ears for several days longer than other Corns. Kernels are pearly white. A Sugar Corn which has given perfect satisfaction, frequently producing 3 to 5 ears to the stalk; grains deep and narrow and zigzagged on the cob; ears small, but very rich in sugar. It is the most delicious of the late sorts. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. ($\frac{1}{2}$ pk.) \$1.10; 10 lbs. (pk.) \$2.00.

Pop Corn

WHITE RICE—Widely cultivated and used more than any other sort. Short ears, with long, pointed kernels. Very productive. Pkt. 10c; lb 30c; postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. 25c.

Celery

1 oz., about 5,000 plants; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. per acre.

Culture—Celery seed is slow to germinate and ample time must be given. Sow thinly, cover about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. Keep constantly moist. When plants are 4 to 5 inches high, transplant. Sow in January and February in hot-beds for early transplanting, and in August and September for late crop. Bleach celery with boards 14 inches wide, placing one on each side of the row and letting the tops come together; the boards can be held together by hooks or can be nailed.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING—Very popular with all market gardeners, and is superior in quality to all other sorts. It is compact in growth and the stalks are large, solid, and of a remarkably beautiful rich golden yellow, very crisp and tender, and free from stringiness. Our seed is grown for us in France by the originator, and can be depended upon for great purity and extra fine quality. We do not handle the American Grown Stock at all, as it usually proves pithy and thoroughly unreliable. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c; oz. 90c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.75.

WHITE PLUME—The earliest and most easily handled sort. While the inner stalks and heart are of pure white color without being blanched, yet the outer stalks should be tied up and the soil drawn around them so as to produce close, attractive bunches. Fine for family use and local markets. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c.

Collards

These slightly resemble Cabbages in growth and appearance, and are largely planted in the South for use as a boiling-greens during the winter months and also to furnish green forage for poultry and stock in the winter. The young plants can be started in a seed-bed, and when large enough transplanted to regular rows like Cabbage. It forms a mass of leaves on a tall stem, and in the South continues in growth all winter. As the leaves are pulled off, the stem increases in height, bearing new leaves. One ounce should produce sufficient plants for one acre.

GEORGIA—A strong-growing variety with light green leaves, and when well grown produces a loosely folded cluster of leaves at the top of the stalk. This is the chief Southern variety for greens. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. 90c.

Our Prices Are As Low As Is Consistent With the Quality That We Are Endeavoring to Furnish

Cabbage

American Grown Seed

1 oz., 1,500 plants; 6 ozs. to transplant for acre.

There is no vegetable cultivated in the South more than Cabbage, and all growers recognize the importance of planting the best seed obtainable. Our Cabbage seed is grown under the expert supervision of experienced growers, whose life work has been to properly select Cabbage Seed, and we feel no hesitancy when we claim that there are no better or purer strains, none that can be more depended upon to give the planter the most satisfactory results. The varieties we list are especially adapted to our climate, and are the standard varieties grown in this section.

Culture—Plant in July, August, September and October, and again in January, February and March. Cabbage is a gross feeder and well repays heavy manuring and high culture. Succeeds best on well drained soil. Sow seed in bed covering about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch and transplant when plants are 4 to 6 weeks old, setting plants about 2 feet apart and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet between rows. Cultivate frequently.

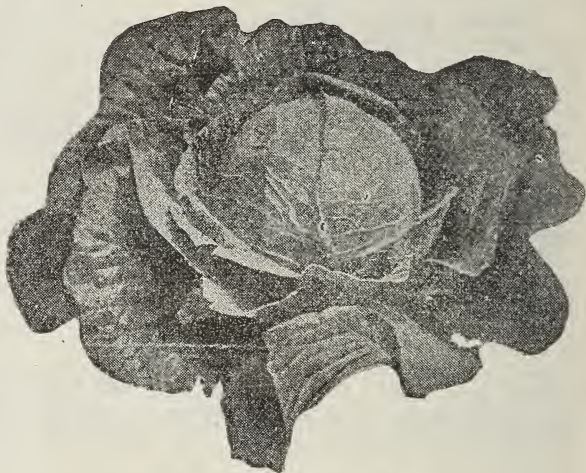
First Early Sorts

COPENHAGEN MARKET—This is undoubtedly without a rival—the finest large round-headed early Cabbage in cultivation. The type is thoroughly fixed, the heads maturing all at the same time—(this being a great consideration to Market Gardeners, entailing less labor in harvesting the crop and allows the ground to be cleared at the first cutting). The heads average about 8 pounds each in weight, are very solid, with small core and of fine quality. It matures as early as Charleston Wakefield, and will give a much heavier yield per acre than that popular variety. The plant is short-stemmed, the heads being produced almost on the ground level. The leaves are light green, rather small, saucer-shaped and always tightly folded. The plants, therefore, can be set closer than is usual with varieties of smaller size. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.75.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—

The best first-early oblong-headed Cabbage. The heads are uniformly hard and solid. They are pyramidal in form, generally pointed at the end, with but few outside leaves. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00.

CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD—The heads are of similar form, although not quite so pointed, but of equal solidity as the original Jersey Wakefield, while they grow half again as large, reaching full size about ten days later. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00.



Copenhagen Market

Second Early Sorts

EARLY FLAT DUTCH—A selected strain, forming large flat heads, weighing at times 10 to 12 lbs. It is a sure header and well adapted for forcing. We consider it the best Cabbage for fall planting in the South. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00.

ALLHEAD EARLY—This famous Cabbage is considerably larger than any other early summer Cabbage that is equally as early. The deep flat heads are remarkably solid and the most uniform in color, form and size of any variety. The hard heads grow so free from spreading leaves that fully 1,000 more heads than usual with large Cabbage can be obtained to the acre. It is really an all-the-year-round Cabbage. We offer only the choicest American grown seeds. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00.



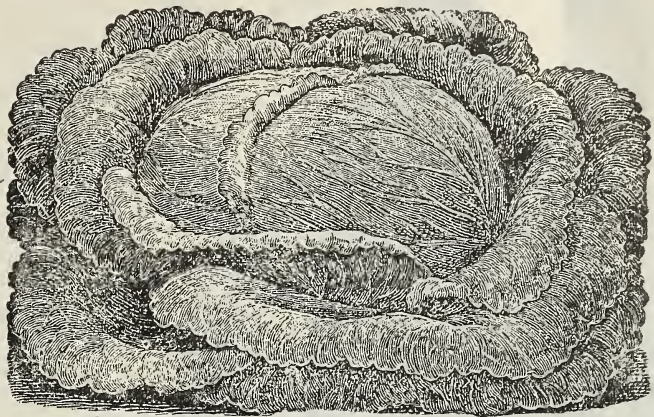
Allhead Early

CABBAGE—Continued

EARLY SUMMER—Large, solid, round, flattened, compact heads of excellent quality; the plant has a peculiar bluish tinge. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00.

SUCCESSION—This popular second-early sort is about 10 days later than Henderson's Early Summer, larger in growth and heads more uniform. It is an excellent keeper and in color an attractive light green. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00.

ALL SEASON—The heads are extremely hard and solid, round, flattened on top, and ready to market nearly as early as Early Summer, while considerably larger in size. It is called "All Seasons" because it is as good for autumn or winter as for early summer. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00.



Succession

Winter Varieties

SURE HEAD—Produces large, round flattened heads

of the Flat Dutch type, and is remarkable for its certainty to head. It is all head and always sure to head. The heads are remarkably uniform, extremely hard, fine in texture and ordinarily weigh from 10 to 15 pounds each. It is very sweet flavored, has but few loose leaves, keeps well, is good for shipping, and is just the variety and quality to suit all lovers of good Cabbage. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00.

AUTUMN KING—An extremely large and solid heading variety. The plant is of extra strong growth, with dark bluish-green leaves growing closely about the large, flattened heads. In good soil it will produce heads of enormous size, but, of course, requires a longer season for growth than do the smaller varieties. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00.

SHORT STEM DRUMHEAD—This is a finely bred strain of large Drumhead Cabbage, especially desirable for fall and winter use. It is extremely uniform in heading and dwarf in growth, so that the largest number of heads can be raised on a given area. The heads appear to rest on the surface of the soil. It grows with little outer foliage, the leaves all folding in closely about the head, which is extra hard. With good cultivation heads attain a weight of 20 pounds and are of the finest quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00.



Chinese Celery Cabbage

LATE FLAT DUTCH—It is a good, reliable header, admirably adapted to all parts of the South. It is large and solid, and a first class shipper. It is a good variety for planting anywhere in the South to mature after early varieties have gone. It is very resistant to cold as well as heat, and will be found especially valuable to those desiring to plant in late summer and fall for maturity in winter and spring. There is no variety equal to it in ability to stand severe frosts and freezes. This does not, however, detract from its value for spring planting, as it withstands heat well. For all-round valuable variety for the gardener it can not be excelled. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00.

CHINESE CELERY CABBAGE—A new vegetable introduced into this country from China. Its appearance is attractive, resembling Cos Lettuce in shape. When bleached it is almost clear white, and is very crisp. It has a mild Cabbage flavor and can be eaten raw or cooked like Cabbage or Spinach. Grows very quickly and is more easily grown than ordinary Cabbage. Pkt. 15c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

Cucumbers

PRICES QUOTED
ARE POSTPAID

1 oz., 50 hills; 2 lbs. per acre.

Culture—Plant in hills 4 feet each way. As the young plant has many enemies, seed should be planted quite thickly, half an inch in depth, and when all danger of insect attacks is over, thin to 3 or 4 of the strongest plants to the hill.

CHOICEST SELECTED STRAINS, CRITICALLY "ROGUED" TRUE TO TYPE

Our seed is grown from selected stocks, and can be relied upon to produce smooth and uniform fruits. The seed should not be planted until the soil has become warm and the trees are out in full leaf. All fruits should be gathered as soon as they are large enough for use, to keep vines in good growth and bearing, as if allowed to ripen seed they will cease to bear. A second planting should be made about the middle of July to furnish fall fruits.

KLONDIKE—A medium early, white-spined Cucumber of handsome very dark green color, and of excellent quality for slicing. The vines are very hardy and productive. The fruits, when matured, are about 8 inches long, and are uniform in size and shape. Color dark green, slightly striped at the ends. The dark green color is retained much longer and is affected less by the hot sun than any other sort with which we are familiar. Its uniform size and shape and splendid color are making this variety very popular as a shipping sort. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

'DAVIS' PERFECT—As now selected, this popular new variety is well worthy of praise. The long, even fruits are of fine form, with an intensely dark rich green skin. With very few seeds the solid white flesh is of superb quality for slicing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

LONG GREEN—Most widely cultivated sort. Unsurpassed for general use. The Cucumbers average 10 inches long when fully developed, and are fine for slicing. The smaller fruits make excellent pickles. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

FORDHOOK FAMOUS—The finest flavored of all—the handsomest and best long green Cucumber—uniformly of the true White Spine type. Vines produce an enormous crop, being of unusually vigorous growth. Perfectly smooth and very dark green, the handsome fruit measure 10 to 12 inches long; they are always straight—never turn yellow, and are extra solid. The beautiful white flesh is firm, crisp and of most delicious flavor. The flesh seems to be all there is of the Cucumber, as the seed space is extremely small. "Fordhook Famous" is absolutely unequaled and is likely to supersede all other types of the popular Long Green Cucumber. Gardeners everywhere are delighted with this most handsome of all Cucumbers, because it brings an extra price on the market, and is of the White Spine type (long remaining deep green), and because the vigorous vines are so very productive. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE SPINE—This develops for table earlier than the ordinary Arlington, being a selection of a deep green color, which it retains during the days of transportation to market. Its earlier character makes it particularly desirable to market gardeners and equally desirable as a family garden sort. Fruit long, slim and attractive. Quite superior to the ordinary White Spine. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

BOSTON PICKLING—A very productive variety, extensively grown for pickles. Vines vigorous. The fruits are bright green, of medium size, very smooth and symmetrical. Flesh crisp and slender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

EARLY CLUSTER—Extra prolific sort, setting its fruit in clusters of two and three. The fruits are dark green, short and particularly suitable for pickles. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

JAPANESE CLIMBING—May be trained upon trellises or poles. This will insure an earlier ripening and the large handsome fruits will be straighter. Of dark green color, becoming brown and netted when ripening. The flesh is pure white, crisp and mild. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

ALL PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE. SEE PAGE ONE.

Egg Plant

PRICES QUOTED
ARE POSTPAID

1 oz., 1,200 plants; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. per acre.

Culture—The seed should be grown in hot-beds in the early part of January. When a couple of inches high they should be transplanted into another frame, so that the plants may become stronger and robust. When warm enough, generally during March, the plants can be planted in the open ground, about three feet apart. This vegetable is very profitable in the South, and extensively cultivated.

BLACK BEAUTY—Earliest and best of all large-fruited Egg Plants. It is valuable alike to the private planter and the extensive grower for market. Black Beauty produces fruits fully as large and ready for use ten days to two weeks earlier than the New York Improved Purple. The grand, large fruits are thick—of most attractive form, as shown in the illustration. The skin is a rich lustrous purplish black—the satin gloss and rich coloring adding greatly to the beauty of these "eggs." The intensely brilliant coloring is uniform over the whole fruit. The calyx is entirely free from spine or thorns. It is now very popular everywhere. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75.

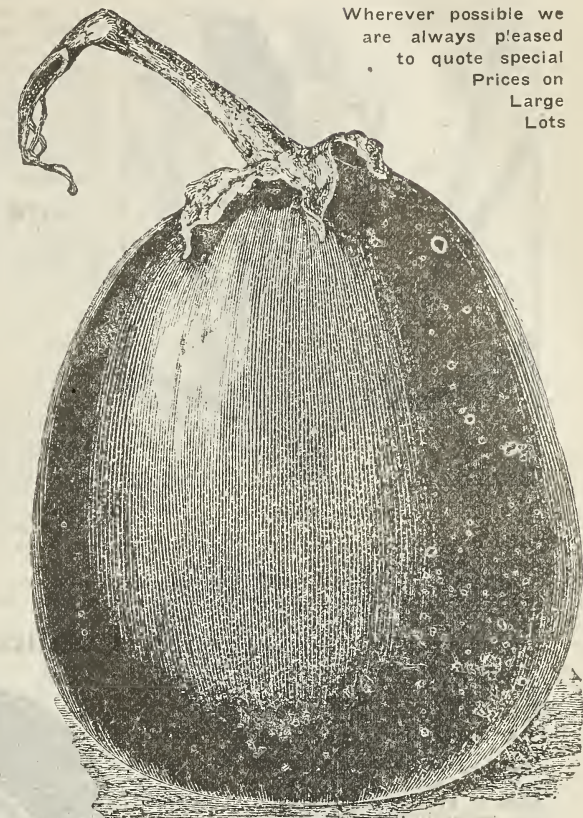
Endive

1 oz., 150 ft. of row; 2 lbs. per acre.

Culture—Endive is used largely as a salad during the cool fall, winter, and early spring months. The leaves have a slightly pungent flavor. The finely cut leaves are quite ornamental in appearance. The plants are very attractive when blanched so as to show a white or golden yellow center surrounded with green.

Green Curled is the hardiest variety and has deep green leaves, finely cut or fringed. Can also be planted broadcast.

GREEN CURLED—An early, vigorous growing variety having the midribs of its outer leaves usually tinged with rose. The dense mass of finely cut leaves formed in the center blanches very readily. Highly esteemed and much used for salads. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.



Wherever possible we
are always pleased
to quote special
Prices on
Large
Lots

Gourds

NEST-EGG—Resemble, in color, form and size, the eggs of hens; do not crack, and are uninjured by cold or wet. They make the very best nest-eggs. Do not plant in very rich soil, or fruit will grow too large. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

DIPPER—When grown on the ground the stems will be curved, while if raised as a climbing vine the weight of the blossom end will cause the stem to grow straight. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.

DISHCLOTH, or LUFFA—A natural dishcloth, and a most admirable one, is furnished by the peculiar lining of this fruit, which is sponge-like, elastic and durable. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

Herbs

THYME, Summer—For seasoning. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

SAGE—Tender leaves and tops are used in sausage, stuffing and sauces. Pkt. 10c; oz., 25c.

CARAWAY—For confectionery, medicine and flavoring. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

FENNEL, Sweet—Leaves are used in sauces. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c.

DILL—Leaves are used for flavoring pickles. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

Kale

1 oz., 300 ft. of row; 1 lb. per acre.

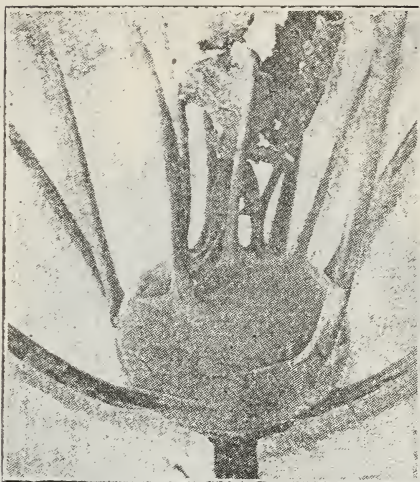
This is a popular boiling-green for fall, winter and early spring use, resembling Cabbage in flavor. The plant is entirely hardy in well-drained soil and can be grown easily from seed planted during the summer and fall months.

DWARF—The leaves are curly, bright green, very tender, and delicate in flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

Our Prices Are As Low As Is Consistent With the Quality That We Are Endeavoring to Furnish

Kohl-Rabi

1 oz., 250 ft. of row; 2½ lbs. per acre.



Kohl-Rabi

flavor is greatly improved by freezing, and til well on in the spring.

BROAD LONDON—This is a strong-growing variety, producing large thick stems of sweet flavor when properly blanched. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 75c.

In growth this is half-way between Cabbage and Turnip; the edible portion is the large bulb which forms on the stem above the soil. By making successive sowings, tender bulbs may be had throughout summer and fall, and are highly esteemed for their mild, delicate, cabbage-like flavor. The plants are quite hardy, and seed may be sown in drills as early as the ground can be worked in good condition. When well started the plants can be set out like Cabbages, 6 to 10 inches apart in the row. Can also be planted broadcast.

WHITE VIENNA—Extremely early, with distinctly small tops. Bulb of medium size, very light green or nearly white, and of the best quality if used when not more than 2 inches in diameter. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c.

Leek

1 oz., 100 ft. in row.

The Leek is a very hardy plant with a sweet, onion-like flavor. It does not make bulbs, but the plant has a long thick neck somewhat resembling the young growth of the onion in the spring. These necks or stems are blanched in the fall by drawing the earth up about them as the plants increase in growth; or they may be taken up and set in trenches in the same manner as Celery for blanching. The large stems can be kept in excellent condition un-

Lettuce

In demand every month of the year. One of the most profitable crops grown by market gardeners. **YOU MUST PLANT GOOD SEED TO SUCCEED. THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST.**

Lettuce is sown here during the whole year by market gardeners. Of course, it takes a great deal of labor to produce this vegetable during our hot months. The richer and better the ground the larger the head will be.

Culture—The seed should be sown broadcast; when large enough, plant out in rows a foot apart, and from 8 to 10 inches apart in rows. Can also be planted broadcast.

LETTUCE DOES NOT GERMINATE DURING HOT WEATHER. PUT THE SEED IN A WET CLOTH AND KEEP IN AN ICE BOX UNTIL SPROUTED.

DEACON—This magnificent Lettuce stands hot weather better than any other of the rich butter varieties and is justly most popular. Plants make firm heads, nearly as large and almost as solid as a Cabbage. The heads are light; green outside, while the inner blanched portion is beautiful cream-yellow, of delicious, rich buttery flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

BIG BOSTON—This is a fine forcing variety for cold frames during the winter months, as it produces heads of very large size, often 10 to 12 inches across, and succeeds better in cooler temperature than most forcing strains. The large heads are beautifully blanched and of superior quality. It heads well also in the open ground during cool weather of spring and fall, and is very popular in the South to grow for shipping North. Our seed is the choicest it is possible to produce. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10.

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER—A splendid Lettuce for the open ground, producing very large solid heads in cool weather. Largely planted in the Southern States for shipping to the Northern markets during the winter. Heads of large size, very solid, and the interior portion blanched to a beautiful white. The genuine stock of this popular Lettuce can be distinguished by very small spots on the outer leaves. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.



Big Boston

LETTUCE—Continued



New York, or Wonderful

CURLED SIMPSON—Forms close, compact bunches of attractively curled tender leaves. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

NEW YORK, or WONDERFUL—A very large heading Lettuce, which is desirable not only as a garden variety for summer use, but is much used as a fall and winter market sort, especially in the vicinity of Houston. The plant is very large, but compact and tight-heading; the outer leaves are an attractive deep green, broad, and frilled at the edges. The inner leaves form a large head; very sweet and tender when ready for use. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb., \$1.10.

HANSON—Grows to large size and is uniformly sure heading. Heads very solid and beautifully blanched; crisp, mild and tender. One of the finest varieties to grow for market during the summer months. Our stock is unexcelled. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

MAY KING—The plants are quick growth; practically all heads and extremely handsome. From early spring plantings in the open ground they grow quickly to a diameter of 6 or 7 inches with the broad, light green outer leaves folding closely about the round solid head; in cool weather the edges of these outer leaves are lightly tinged with

brown. The inner leaves (practically the entire head) are blanched to a rich golden yellow and have a specially fine, rich, buttery flavor. The round solid heads are so firmly folded that they can be shipped to distant markets and arrive in good condition. We recommend repeated plantings of this new early variety in the spring, and again during August and September for fall use. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

Mustard

This plant is of the easiest cultivation and should be grown in every garden, as the fresh young leaves give an appetizing relish to all salads, which when cooked and served like Spinach, it makes one of our finest boiling greens. It grows quickly and readily from seed in almost any location, and a full supply can be had throughout the entire season by making successive plantings about a month or six weeks apart.



Chinese Mustard

ELEPHANT EAR—Each plant produces numerous extra large leaves of good substance and of most appetizing pungency. It succeeds well also from spring plantings, but does not make leaves so large during the warm summer as it does in the cooler fall or winter months. Grown in rich soil, the leaves attain 18 inches in length; they are of a light green color, with large white ribs or leaf stalks. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

CHINESE—The leaves are twice the size of the ordinary White Mustard, while the flavor is sweet and pungent. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 65c.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED—The true curled leaf variety very popular in the South for purposes in the fall to furnish an early spring salad. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 65c.

Cantaloupes or Muskmelons

Culture—Melons thrive best in a light rich soil. Rich earth for the young plants is far better than manure, but if the latter must be used, see that it is well rotted and thoroughly mixed with the soil. Plant the seed in hills 6 feet apart each way, dropping 10 to 12 seeds in a hill. When up and all danger of insects has passed, pull out all but three plants. Cultivate until the vines cover the ground, and pinch the ends of the growing shoots to induce early fruiting.

We strive to supply Melon seed of the highest quality. We have our stocks grown where they reach the highest point of perfection, by the most reliable growers, and are in a position to offer strains far superior to the commonly sold commercial grades.

Our efforts to establish a dependable source for reliable Cantaloupe Seed seem to be appreciated from the ever increasing trade we are receiving.

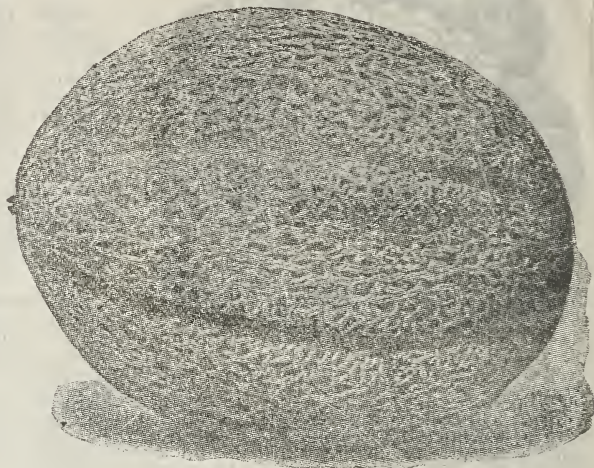
Our Seed is all cut from the best Cantaloupes that have been selected and grown for Seed purposes only, and such Seed cannot be compared with the commonly unselected commercial grades, which may look just as good and may sometimes produce fairly well in some localities, but which cannot measure up with our high grade stocks.

Our Prices Are As Low As Is Consistent With the Quality That We Are Endeavoring to Furnish

Selected Cantaloupe Seed

ROCKY FORD—Our seed comes from one of the most careful growers in Rocky Ford, Colorado, who makes a specialty of growing these melons for seed only. This Seed produces melons of splendid quality and uniform size, which bring top prices in Northern markets. They weight from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds each. Skin green, thin, ribbed regularly, flesh thick, light green and melting and luscious. The strong, prolific vines ripen the fruit very early. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10; 3 lbs. \$2.75.

BURRELL GEM—This is an abundant yielder, often producing 15 to 25 melons to the hill. The meat is rich golden color, very thick and fine grained. The flavor cannot be excelled. The seeds are closely held in place in three lobes and do not easily shake loose. The rind is covered with a closely laced gray netting, except the narrow stripe between the ribs, which is not netted. The blossom end is well protected. Shape oblong, averaging 6 inches long and tapering at the ends. It is an excellent shipper and will carry nearly two weeks without ice. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10; 3 lbs. \$2.75.



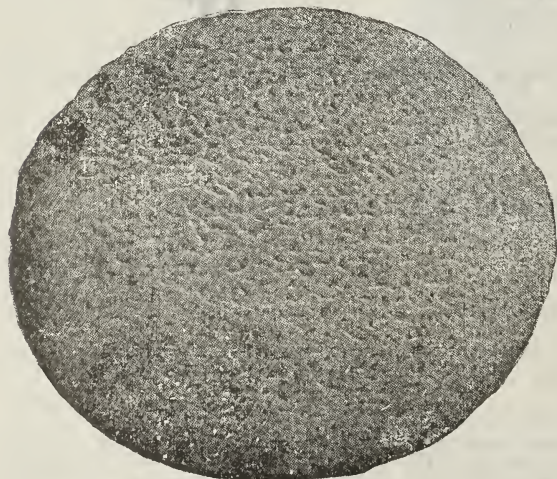
Rocky Ford

HACKENSACK—Fruits are of good size, round, heavily ribbed and netted. Hardy and productive, with thick, firm, green flesh; excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10; 3 lbs. \$2.75.

MATCHLESS—This might be described as a larger-fruited oval or oblong melon of the Netted Gem type. The melons are regular in size and form, averaging about 6 inches in length by 5 inches in depth at the center, and a little over 2 pounds in weight. The skin is light golden and heavily netted. The meat is very thick, light green in color, melting in character, but firm enough for long distance shipments. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10; 3 lbs. \$2.75.

BANANA—This variety gets its name on account of the long fruits having a banana-like aroma. The fruits are from 15 to 20 inches in length, and from 4 to 6 inches in diameter. The salmon flesh is thick and of a delicious flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

HONEY DEW—Honey Dew is a new type of Muskmelon, and is the result of crossing the Rocky Ford with a South African melon. They grow uniform in size, about 6 inches in diameter from top to bottom, and 7 or 8 inches long. The color is a dull white when ripe, having no netting. The flesh is a rich green color, very sweet and possesses a delightful flavor. The vines are more productive than the ordinary kinds and the Muskmelons are superior shippers. Pkt. 10c; oz. 26c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.



Rust-Resistant Rocky Ford

RUST-RESISTANT ROCKY FORD—This is the highest development yet attained in the Rocky Ford Cantaloupe, both in netting and rust-resisting qualities. The meat is light green and very deep; its flavor is not excelled by any of the green meat sorts and none of them are better, if as good, shippers. It is highly rust-resistant. Under favorable conditions when other strains rust badly the vines of this strain remain green and thrifty, continuing to blossom and set on fruits. The value owing to this quality is very great, as in many localities rust often destroys the crop, and when other strains have lost their quality on account of rust this continues to ripen melons of the highest quality. It yields a heavy crop, continuing long in bearing and cannot fail to please. Our seed is carefully selected, and none but the finest standard size solid netted melons cut in this lot of seed. We have made the price as low as we can afford to offer this quality and hope to place some of the seed with every market grower who receives this catalog. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10.

Watermelons

1 oz., 20 hills; 2 lbs. per acre.

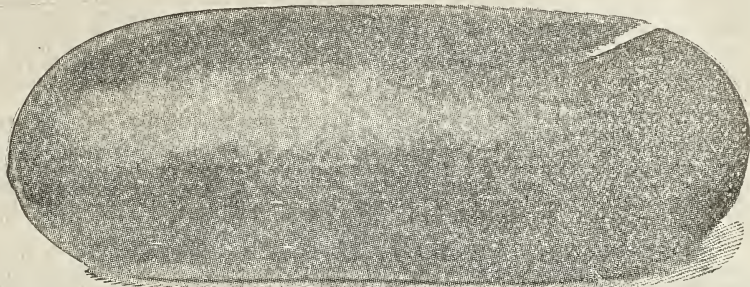
PRICES QUOTED
ARE POSTPAID

Culture—Follow the same general directions as for Muskmelons, except that the hills should be 10 or 12 feet apart, according to variety.

Choice Watermelon Seed is one of our specialties. We handle nothing but the best Southern-grown Seeds, which are far superior for our climate to those produced farther north. Experiments have proven that Northern-grown Melon Seeds do not produce good results in the South.

TOM WATSON—

This large, mottled-green Watermelon often weighs 50 to 60 pounds and averages on good soil over 30 pounds. It has within the past four years won place among the very first as a market melon. The flesh is deep red, contains very few seeds, which are firmly bedded. It is the leader, taking into consideration size, shipping and eating quality. We have very carefully selected our stocks and have excellent seed to offer. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 75c; 5 lbs. \$3.50.



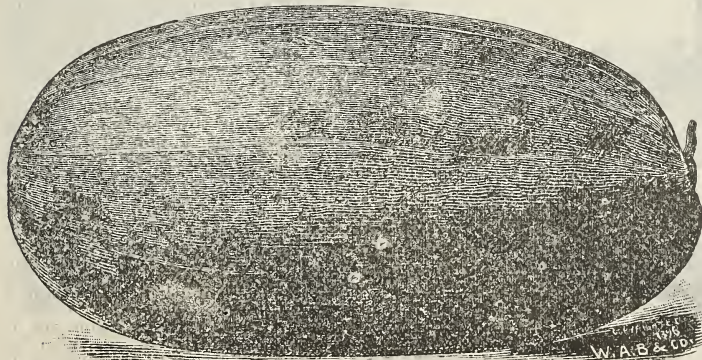
Tom Watson

BRADFORD—The vines strong and healthy, producing a large number of attractively-shaped Melons. The color is dark green with darker stripes. The flesh is of fine flavor and contains no stringy substance. Although the rind is thin it is a desirable shipping Melon. Largely grown in the South and particularly popular with market gardeners. The seeds are small, white and are flecked with a brown spot. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. 90c.

ALABAMA SWEET—Extensively grown in the South for shipping to distant markets. The Melons are large, of oblong form and have a firm, dark green, slightly striped rind. The flesh is bright red and of delicious flavor; seeds are white. One of the very best of the long melons for shipping purposes. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. 90c.

HALBERT HONEY—Extra Selected. The finest of all Watermelons for the home garden, and for local market. Halbert Honey fully equals the Kleckley Sweets in superb, luscious flavor, and has fruits more even and regular in outline, with a darker, richer colored skin. The vines are of strong, vigorous growth and set fruits very freely—four or five fine large Melons are frequently seen clustered together. The Melons average 18 to 20 inches long and are full or bluntly rounded at both ends. The skin is a dark, glossy green. The flesh is a beautiful crimson, the rich coloring and luscious quality extending to the thin rind. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. 90c.

GOLDEN HONEY—Yellow fleshed, sweet, crisp and delicious. A new Melon with yellow flesh that fairly melts in the mouth, and which for its fine sugary, juicy and delicious flavor cannot be surpassed by any red flesh Melon on the market. The outside skin is dark green, grows a long oblong in shape, medium size, and a perfect sort for home use. The rind is thin but hard, and the color of flesh a golden yellow, solid, crisp, smooth, of delightful aroma, and with but few seeds. For table use it is equally as good as any of the red flesh varieties, and with its tempting, melting flavor, will make it one of the most popular Watermelons on the market for the home gardener. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.



Kleckley Sweet

KLECKLEY SWEET

—Extra Selected. In superb, luscious flavor it is equaled only by one other melon—the new Halbert Honey. While the skin is too tender to admit of fruits being shipped any distance to market, it is most desirable to plant for home use or nearby markets. Fruits are oblong in form, dark-green skin; very thin rind. Flesh bright scarlet, with broad solid heart; the white seeds are placed close to the rind. Flesh most crisp, sugary, and melting in the high-

est degree; entirely free from stringiness. The melons average 18 to 20 inches in length by 10 to 12 inches in diameter; of handsome appearance and most uniformly superior quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. 90c.

Our Prices Are As Low As Is Consistent With the Quality That We Are Endeavoring to Furnish

ONIONS

There is no vegetable where the quality of the seeds exerts a greater influence upon the crops than Onions. No gardener can afford to risk planting inferior Seed, as it costs just as much to raise a crop of poor bulbs as it does to produce a crop of uniform marketable Onions from selected Seeds of strong germination. The difference in the cost will never reimburse the planter for the loss sustained through failure to obtain pure Seed.

Culture—In this section the seed should be sown from the 15th of September to about the 15th of November. If sown sooner, a good many will throw up seed stalks, which impair the keeping qualities of the Onion. We usually sow the seed broadcast, protecting the seed beds by spreading green moss over them, which is removed every evening and replaced in the morning. When the seed is coming up, in 7 or 9 days, the cover has to be removed entirely, but, if the weather is dry, the watering has to be continued. When the plants have reached the size of a goose quill, they are transplanted into rows, which can be from one to two feet apart, according to the method of cultivation, and about 6 to 8 inches apart in rows. The ground should be thoroughly prepared before setting the plants out.

RED CREOLE—A distinct variety that has been cultivated in this section for many years. It is the most important sort planted in this section, and many carloads are annually shipped from here to all the Northern markets. Skin is brownish red; flesh very solid and fine grained, and rather strong flavored. Extremely productive and the best shipper and keeper of all varieties. It is the greatest Onion for the Southern grower and is rapidly becoming more popular all throughout the principal Onion-growing sections. Matures a little later than the Bermuda seed. Our stock is grown expressly for us under special contract. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.75.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—A very popular Onion in many of the large markets of this country, and cultivated extensively for market purposes. A heavy cropper and good keeper. Skin silvery yellow; flesh white, comparatively mild and well flavored. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 55c; lb. \$3.00.

SILVERSKIN—Early ripening, good-sized sort of clear, silvery white color. Very mild flavored and extensively grown for pickling. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

FRIZETAKER (90 days)—This variety is admitted by the most critical Onion growers to be the largest, finest flavored and most superior Yellow Globe Onion under cultivation. It has a bright, clear, straw color, and is by far the handsomest, most productive, most profitable sort; it is also gifted with strong drought-resisting ability. The necks are very small and the Onions always ripen up hard. An excellent keeper, exceedingly fine flavor, grows to an enormous size and can be grown from seed the first year. The flesh is pure white, fine grained, mild and delicate. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$3.75.

RED WETHERSFIELD—This is the standard variety of the flat Red Onion. It is rather popular in many parts of Southwest Texas, and we have sold large quantities of our Seed in this state last season. Color is deep purplish red, flesh white, moderately grained and very firm. Yields enormous amount per acre. Best variety for poor or dry soils. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00.

Bermuda Onions

THE LARGEST MONEY-MAKING CROP IN THE SOUTH

We import our Bermuda Onion Seed direct from the Canary Islands (the home of the Bermuda Onion Seed). New crop seed arrives about September 1st. Sow in September, October and November, and again in January and February.

MARKET GARDENERS AND ONION GROWERS WHO USE LARGE QUANTITIES OF ONION SEED WILL PLEASE WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST.



RED BERMUDA—Our genuine Bermuda Red is the favorite everywhere in the South for home use and Southern markets. Identical in size, shape and mildness with our White Bermuda. The color is a pale, waxy red, and it is just the right variety in all sections where a red but mild Onion is preferred. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.50.

WHITE OR YELLOW BERMUDA.—Planted extensively by market gardeners in the South for shipping. While it is known as White Bermuda, the name is misleading, as it is really a light straw colored Onion. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.50.

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX (Teneriffe Grown)—This beautiful Onion is very largely grown by market gardeners and large planters in Southwest Texas. In form it much resembles the Bermuda type, being a large flat Onion. Its extreme earliness in maturing gains for it popularity wherever grown. In color, it

is a beautiful crystal white, with a decided waxy appearance; hence its name. Not only is it an excellent market variety, but a splendid table sort. Thousands of ears are shipped from Texas to the Northern markets every spring and command the highest prices. Plant in Texas in September and October; in North Texas in February and March. We would recommend this variety to the private planter as well as the market gardener, as being of most excellent quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb., 85c; lb. \$3.25.

ALL PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE. SEE PAGE ONE.

Onion Sets

6 to 10 bu. per acre.

Plant Onion Sets in September, October and November and again in January, February and March. HAVE SETS OF BERMUDA AND CRYSTAL WAX IN THE FALL ONLY.

White or Yellow Bermuda—SOLD OUT.

Crystal Wax—SOLD OUT.

Red Western—qt. 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, qt. 20c; pk. \$1.25.

Yellow Western—qt. 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, qt. 20c; pk. \$1.25.

White Western—qt. 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid, qt. 25c; pk. \$1.50.

Multiplying Shallots—qt. 50c.

Prices subject to market changes.

Okra

1 oz., 50 ft. of row; 6 lbs. per acre.

The pods of this plant are regarded as a household necessity in the Southern States.

WHITE VELVET—Of tall growth, with long pods, which are round, smooth, and of a velvety white coloring. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 65c.

Garden Peas

1 qt., 150 ft. of row; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. per acre.

Culture—Peas succeed in any good garden soil, but for earliest crops a light, warm and moderately rich soil is most suitable. Plant in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, 2 inches deep, dropping the seeds 2 inches apart in the rows. The taller varieties need some support of either brush or wire netting. Plant in August, September and October, and again in January, February, March and April.

BEST EXTRA EARLY—This superb new "Pedigree" strain is the result of most careful expert work of selection and re-selection continued through a long series of years. Equally as early as the choicest stock of Alaska, the peas are much better in flavor. The vines are quite slender, of very thick growth and average 18 to 24 inches in height. The pods are well filled and the entire crop can be gathered in one picking. Pkt., 10c; lb. 35c; postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. 25c; $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. ($\frac{1}{2}$ pk.) \$1.60; 15 lbs. (pk.) \$3.00.

ALASKA—Also called "Earliest of All." We offer an improved re-selected strain that is really pure. Of the same type of growth and same size pods, it is as early as Best Extra Early, but the peas are not equal in flavor. The vines grow from 20 to 30 inches in height, bearing well filled medium sized pods. The dry seed is of a bluish green color. It matures practically the entire crop all at one time. It is the most popular first-early pea for canning. Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. 25c; $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. ($\frac{1}{2}$ pk.) \$1.60; 15 lbs. (pk.) \$3.00.

AMERICAN WONDER—Of extremely dwarf growth, only 8 to 10 inches high, this is nearly as early as Alaska. The pods are filled with luscious large wrinkled peas of first class quality. Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. 30c; 7 lbs. ($\frac{1}{2}$ pk.) \$1.85; 14 lbs. (pk.) \$3.50.

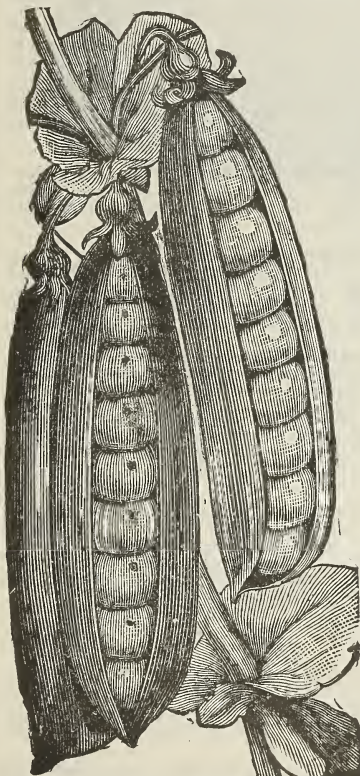
TELEPHONE—A tall growing, late sort, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet in height, having pods of very large size containing 6 to 7 large peas of delicious flavor. Continues in bearing for quite a long time. Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. 30c; 7 lbs. ($\frac{1}{2}$ pk.) \$1.85; 14 lbs. (pk.) \$3.50.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR—Of compact dwarf growth, with pods one-third larger than those of the American Wonder, and maturing almost equally as early. The pods average 3 inches in length, and are well filled to the squared ends with large peas of sweet flavor. Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. 30c; 7 lbs. ($\frac{1}{2}$ pk.) \$1.85; 14 lbs. (pk.) \$3.50.

GRADUS, or PROSPERITY—The earliest, largest podded and most popular of the wrinkled varieties. Vines are vigorous and healthy, growing two to three feet high. It requires no stakes. The pods are of a dark green color, and measures 4 inches or more in length, being as large as the Telephone, and equally well filled with luscious peas, 8 to 10 or more in a pod. Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. 30c; 7 lbs. ($\frac{1}{2}$ pk.) \$1.85; 14 lbs. (pk.) \$3.50.

LONG PODDED ALASKA—An extra early large podded pea of excellent quality. Vines grow about 3 feet in height, producing large, finely shaped pods. The peas ripen uniformly and are round, slightly dented, of bright green color. A prolific bearer, making it a valuable variety for the home garden or market. Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. 30c; 7 lbs. ($\frac{1}{2}$ pk.) \$1.85; 14 lbs. (pk.) \$3.50.

Our Prices Are As Low As Is Consistent With the Quality That We Are Endeavoring to Furnish



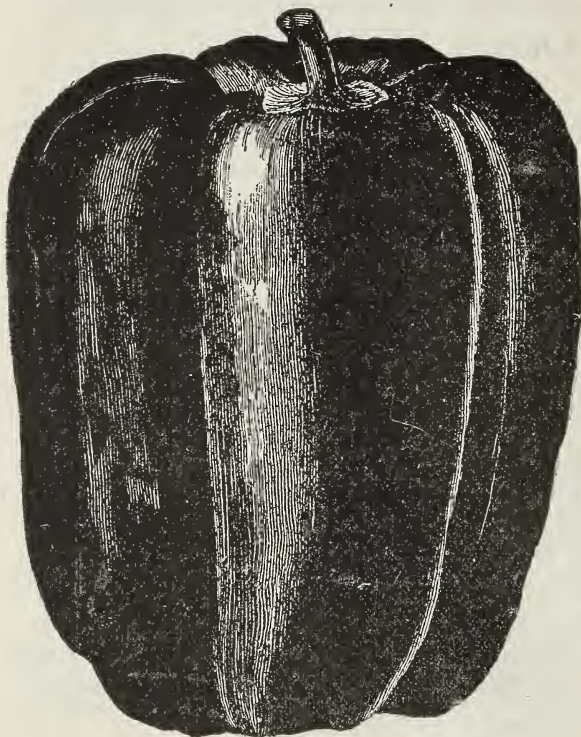
Long Podded Alaska.

Sweet Peppers—Money Makers

1 oz., 1,500 plants; 6 oz. per acre.

Culture—Peppers are most used for seasoning meat and vegetable dishes; also for making chow-chow and chili sauce. The culture is about the same as Egg Plant, and the plants need as much heat to perfect them. Sow seed in hot-beds in December and January, and transplant them when the weather moderates, in rows about 2½ feet apart and 2 feet apart in the row. Cultivate and keep free from weeds. Sow in May for a fall shipping crop.

CHINESE GIANT—Is very productive for so large a Pepper, while the enormous size and magnificent appearance of the fruits make them sell most readily. The plants are vigorous in growth, but of stocky habit, seldom more than 2 feet in height. They are well branched and thickly set with enormous fruits. Frequently half a dozen Peppers will touch each other, as if on a single bunch. The strong growth of the plants enables them to mature the gigantic fruits only slightly later than our well known Ruby King. Produces uniformly monstrous Peppers of thick, blocky form and most brilliant glossy scarlet. They grow 4 to 5 inches broad at the top, and are of equal length, divided into four or more large ridges; when ripe they are indented at the blossom end. The first fruits set in a cluster of three to five at the base of the plant, and are generally longer than those setting later on the upper branches, although the latter are equally as broad. All are uniformly of most "enormous" size. The flesh is extremely mild—as sweet as an apple—and unusually thick. It makes an excellent salad sliced and served like Tomatoes. Pkt. 10c; oz. 65c; ¼ lb. \$2.25.



Chinese Giant.

BIRD-EYE—Small as the name indicates. It is very hot and used principally for pepper vinegar. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c.

RUBY KING—Very prolific, popular sort, bearing splendid crops of large, thick, slightly pungent Peppers. Of good quality for mangoes. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$2.00.

LARGE BELL—The standard sweet flavored scarlet sort. Plant 2 feet in height, prolific and quite early ripening. Sweet scarlet fruits 3 inches in length and 2 inches in diameter. Our stock is particularly fine; it is earlier than Ruby King. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$2.00.

LONG RED CAYENNE—Bright red fruits, 3 to 4 inches long; very hot. Pkt. 10c oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$2.00.

TOBASCO—Of tall, bush-like growth, 3 to 4 feet in height, producing an immense number of small, slender, very hot and fiery fruits 1 inch in length and vivid scarlet in coloring. This is the true variety, from which the famous Tabasco Sauce is made. Pkt. 10c; oz. 70c.

Parsley

10 oz., 150 ft. of row; 3 lbs. per acre.

Culture—An extremely beautiful plant used for garnishing. Can be sown in either fall or spring. Parsley seed usually takes 3 to 4 weeks to germinate. Soak seed 12 hours in water before planting. Keep beds free from weeds and grass.

DOUBLE CURLED—This is a vigorous, compact growing variety, excellent for garnishing and flavoring, and a handsome decorative plant. Leaves very finely cut and so closely crisped or curled as to resemble bunches of moss. Owing to its uniformity, fine deep green color and very attractive foliage, this is one of the most popular sorts for both the market and home garden. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

PLAIN—Leaves flat, deeply cut but not curled. Very desirable for flavoring soups and stews and for drying. It is a favorite on account of its very dark green leaves as well as its hardness of plant. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Pumpkins

1 oz., 15 hills; 3 to 4 lbs. per acre.

Pumpkins ought to be grown largely on every farm in the South. Many sorts are splendid for pies and baking; others make a wonderful feed for stock during the winter months. This is a neglected crop in the South now, but should be more largely grown. Pumpkins are easily sold in the towns and cities when not wanted for use on the farm.

Culture—Usually grown in corn fields, but if grown as a separate crop, seed should be planted in hills 8 to 10 feet apart each way after weather and soil get warm. Hoe often till vines begin to run. Cut pumpkins from vine after the leaves die, leaving 3 to 4 inches of stem attached, and store in a dry place. Handle carefully and avoid bruising.



Big Tom

will outyield and are of much greater feeding value than any American variety. Greedily eaten by all stock, especially cows and hogs, which eat the entire fruit, rind and all. The vines are hardy, vigorous and very prolific; fruit has a tough rind and will keep indefinitely. Its drought resisting qualities are unequalled; may be planted in corn after same is laid by and the average yield will be from 5 to 10 tons per acre. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

SMALL SUGAR—A small round variety of excellent quality. The flesh is rich yellow, very thick and sweet, and the skin is deep orange. We recommend this variety as the best for pies. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.15.

GENUINE MAMMOTH—Fruits grow to enormous size, sometimes reaching 2 feet or more in diameter and 100 pounds in weight. Salmon-orange skin; very thick, bright yellow flesh, which is fine grained, tender, and of excellent quality for pies. To raise the largest fruits, vines should be allowed ample space in which to grow—only one plant should be allowed to grow in a hill and only the best fruit left on the vine. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

BIG TOM—Vines of strong, vigorous growth and wonderfully prolific. Fruits will average 11 to 20 inches in diameter, round or slightly oval in form. Smooth, hard, reddish orange skin, slightly ribbed, with rich orange yellow flesh. Frequently grown among Corn to make a crop of pumpkins for feeding to dairy stock. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 85c; 3 lbs. \$2.25.



Crooknecked Cashaw.

Parsnips

1 oz., 300 ft. of row; 3 lbs. per acre.

Culture—Sow in early spring, in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, thin to 4 to 5 inches in the row. Parsnips may be left in the ground all winter. While highly appreciated for the table the great value of the Parsnip for stock feeding is but little known. The roots are very rich in saccharine food, adding to the richness of the milk when freshly dug and fed to cows.

HOLLOW CROWN—The best all-round variety of Parsnips for the South. The leaves start from a small depression in the crown, giving it the name. Rich, sweet flavor and very productive. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

Our Prices Are As Low As Is Consistent With the Quality That We Are Endeavoring to Furnish

Radish

1 oz., 75 ft. of row; 8 to 10 lbs. per acre.

Culture—Radishes are among the most valued of early vegetables, and a liberal supply should be grown in the home garden throughout spring and summer. They develop best and quickest in light, rich, sandy soil. Only well-rotted manure should be used, and frequent cultivation is necessary to insure Radishes of good quality. Sow in drills 12 inches apart. Can also be planted broadcast.

CINCINNATI MARKET—A strain of the Long Scarlet, growing to slightly larger size; fully as early and darker in coloring. A popular variety in the South and largely planted for shipping north during the early spring months. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

LONG BLACK SPANISH—A favorite sort with Germans. Roots growing 10 to 12 inches in length and 2 to 3 inches in thickness, and keeping throughout the winter. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.



Cardinal

LONG CARDINAL—One of the brightest and handsomest scarlet Radishes known, and a decided improvement in earliness and color over other varieties of this class. Roots mature in about 25 days from time of planting and continue in good condition until full grown. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

WOOD'S EARLY FRAME—This is an extra early strain of the Long Scarlet Short Top, largely used for growing under glass. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

WHITE ICICLE—The finest of the early pure white varieties. Planted in the spring the Radishes are ready for pulling in about three weeks from sowing the seed. They are long and slender and clear pure white, making them very attractive when on sale and on the table. It is crisp and tender both when young and until it attains larger size, thus remaining in condition for use considerable time. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

SCARLET TURNIP WHITE TIPPED—

One of the handsomest of the Turnip Radishes and a great favorite in many large markets for early planting outdoors. Gives entire satisfaction where extreme earliness and small top are not the chief consideration. Roots slightly flattened on the under side; color very deep scarlet, with a distinct white tip; flesh white and of the best quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.



Scarlet Turnip White Tipped

CHINESE ROSE—Chinese Rose has roots 4 to 5 inches in length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with firm, clear, white flesh. The skin is bright scarlet in the upper portion of the root, shading to a lighter or rose tint in the lower portion. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

HALF-LONG DEEP SCARLET—Very popular in the Houston market. The Radishes are of slightly larger diameter and most brilliant scarlet coloring. Flesh purest white, crisp and juicy. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

Rhubarb

10 oz., 100 ft. of row.

Culture—One of the first offerings of the garden early in the spring and highly esteemed as a spring tonic. A row of Rhubarb plants should be in every garden. Sow in spring in drills about 1 foot apart. Transplant the following spring into deep rich soil, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and 4 feet between the rows. 1 oz. will sow 100 feet of drill.

VICTORIA—Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.

ROOTS—We can supply good strong Roots, during December, January and February. Post-paid 30c each. Not prepaid, 6 for \$1.25.

ALL PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE. SEE PAGE ONE.

Spinach

PRICES QUOTED
ARE POSTPAID

Sow 10. to 12 lbs. to the acre.

Culture—A great deal of this is raised for the Northern markets. It is very popular. Sown from September to the end of March. If the fall is dry and hot, it is useless to sow it, as the seeds require moisture and cool nights to make them come up. The richer the ground, the larger the leaves. Early in the fall when it is very hot Spinach seed will not germinate, and the seed should be sprouted in an ice box before sowing.

BLOOMSDALE—Our best variety for the South. Fine market size, producing a large, thick, green leaf, well crumpled or savoyed, and stands a long time before running to seed. The hardiest of all varieties, standing an ordinary winter without damage in this latitude. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Squash

1 oz., 20 hills; 2 to 3 lbs. per acre.

Culture—Sow in hills 4 feet apart each way at the same time as Cucumbers and Melons are sown.

EARLY WHITE BUSH—This is the white Patty Fan or Cympling of the South. The plants are of true bushy growth, producing fruit ready for use very early in the summer. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.20.

GOLDEN SUMMER CROCKNECK—Plants of true bush growth very early fruiting and

productive. The Squashes are of the popular Crockneck type, rich golden yellow, thickly warted. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.35.

HUBBARD—This is the well known winter Squash, now grown so largely throughout the country. Vines of a strong running growth; fruits large olive shape, with dark green skin and very rich flesh. An excellent keeper and of splendid quality. Our strain is extra fine. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

Salsify or Oyster Plant

1 oz., 60 ft. of row; 5 lbs. per acre.

SANDWICH ISLAND MAMMOTH—This grows uniformly to an extra large size, averaging fully double the size and weight of roots of the diameter and from 2 to 2½ inches in depth; they are fleshy, solid and excellent for shipping purposes. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00.

Tomatoes

1 oz., 2,000 plants; 1.4 lb. per acre.

Culture—Seed should be sown in January, in hot-beds, or in boxes, which must be placed in a sheltered spot near windows. In March they can be sown in open ground. Tomatoes are generally sown too thick and become too crowded when two or three inches high, which makes the plants thin and spindly. If they are transplanted when two or three inches high, about three inches apart each way, they will become short and sturdy, and will not suffer when planted in the open ground.

ACME—Vine large, hardy and productive, ripening its first fruit very early, although not an extra early variety. Fruits purplish pink, invariably round, smooth and of good size, free from cracks and stands shipping well. Flesh solid and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.25.

PONDEROSA—The vines are of strong, rather open growth; fruits largely oblong in form, deep through generally ridged or ribbed; deep purple in color. They are solidly fleshy with small seed-cells; of fine, sweet flavor. Planted in good soil, fruits frequently attain a weight of one pound or more. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$4.00.

SPARK'S EARLIANA—The plants are compact in growth, with short, close-jointed branches, setting fruits very freely in the center. An entire plant may be covered with an ordinary bushel corn basket, yet so freely are the fruits set that one plant will produce a ½ bushel basket of Tomatoes during the season of about four weeks, which covers the bearing period. The Tomatoes are quite uniform in size, averaging 3 inches in old variety. The fruits, notwithstanding their extra large size, are of very superior quality and delicate in flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.25.

McGEE—The finest long-fruited Tomato now in use, and in great demand. The vines are of strong growth, not subject to rust or blight, and bear enormous crop until late in the season. Develops on an average of 8 to 10 ounces, often 12 ounces, and is borne in bunches of 4 to 6 and sometimes more. Never loses its rich red color, but is always red outside and inside; free from excessive juice; thoroughly meaty and does not crack. Always brings the highest prices on our market, where their fine flavor is especially esteemed. Withstands our hot, dry weather splendidly, making it a distinctly fine shipper. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.25.

PERFECTION—A medium to large Tomato of deep crimson-scarlet color and of good quality. It is much used for the home garden. The vines are large, vigorous and productive. The fruits are nearly round, uniformly smooth and even in size. They ripen about mid-season. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.25.

MATCHLESS—Is a strong, vigorous grower with thrifty vines which produce large, handsome Tomatoes most abundantly throughout the season. The fruits, of a rich cardinal-red, are remarkably solid and smooth, free from core and uniformly of the finest flavor. The Tomatoes are always of the largest size; they do not become smaller even in the late season, as a healthy growth of vine and foliage carry magnificent crops until killed by frost. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.25.

Our Prices Are As Low As Is Consistent With the Quality That We Are Endeavoring to Furnish

TOMATOES—Continued

STONE—One of the largest and most solid, late, bright red varieties. Unsurpassed for slicing and canning. Vine large, vigorous and very productive. Fruits deep scarlet, nearly round or slightly flattened, exceptionally smooth and uniform in size. Our stock is distinctly superior to most of that offered under this name, being larger, smoother, more uniform and better colored. Plants of strong, robust growth, with ample foliage to protect the fruits from sunscald, and not liable to blight. The bright scarlet fruits are smoothly round, very deep and solidly meaty, with only a few quite small seed-cells, and of remarkably fine sweet flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.25.

JUNE PINK—The earliest pink Tomato in existence. In habit and growth it is similar to the Earliana. The plant is neat and compact, branching freely, with fruits hanging in clusters of 6 to 10 fruits, both in the crown and at the forks of the branches. The fruit is of medium size, uniform, smooth and attractively shaped without cracks or any green core. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.25.

BEAUTY—Vine large, vigorous and very productive. Fruits large, purplish, pink, exceptionally smooth and uniform in size, very solid and of excellent quality. Ripens about mid-season. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.25.

CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL—A large, smooth and fine flavored extra early bright red Tomato. Within a week to ten days as early as Spark's Earliana, it is even a heavier cropper, with Tomatoes of larger size and sweeter flavor—produced continuously throughout the season. The plants are of strong, robust growth, with ample foliage to protect the fruits from sunscald, and not liable to blight. The bright scarlet fruits are smoothly round, very deep and solidly meaty, with only a few quite small seed-cells, and of remarkably fine sweet flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.25.

Tree or Dwarf Tomatoes

Especially recommended for planting in May and June for Fall Tomatoes.

DWARF CHAMPION—A second early purplish variety, especially desirable where garden space is limited. Vine about 2 feet high, vigorous, upright and compact growing. Fruits medium sized, exceptionally smooth and of very good quality. Often sold as Tree Tomatoes. Our stock is a very superior strain with more even, smoother fruit than the original. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.25.

DWARF STONE—The fruits are produced in clusters of three to five, and as the growth is close-jointed each plant produces a large number. The Tomatoes average 4 inches in diameter and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth from stem to blossom end. They are bright scarlet, very smooth, firm and solid; the walls of flesh are thick, and the fruits have a solid meaty center, with no hard core. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.25.

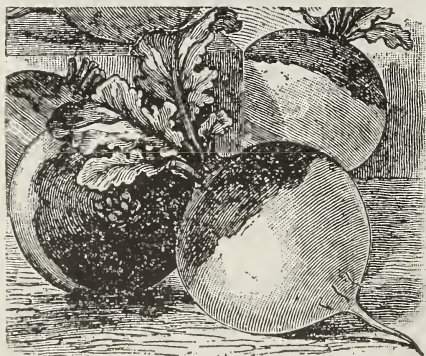
Turnips

$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lbs. per acre.

Culture—Sow from end of July to November for fall and winter, and in February, March and April for spring and summer use. Turnips are usually sown broadcast.

YELLOW OR AMBER GLOBE—Undoubtedly the most handsome of the yellow sorts. Grows to a large size, flesh very firm, fine grained and keeps splendidly well into the spring. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 75c.

SEVEN TOP—Extensively grown in the South for the tops, which are used as greens. Very hardy and will grow all winter. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 75c.



Purple Top White Globe

in pounds in weight. It is globe shaped or slightly flattened; skin very white and smooth. Used for stock feeding; also good for table use if pulled when the roots are not more than 4 to 5 inches in diameter. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 75c.

COW HORN—A long white variety of good quality, shaped like a cow's horn, from which the name. It is good for feeding stock. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 75c.

WHITE EGG—Of handsome oval form, with perfectly smooth, thin white skin. It grows very quickly and the flesh is very firm, sweet and mild. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 75c.

RUTABAGA—Improved Purple Top—One of the best varieties in cultivation; hardy and productive; flesh yellow; of solid texture, sweet and well flavored; shape slightly oblong, terminating abruptly; color deep purple above and bright yellow under the ground; leaves small, with little or no neck; perfect in form, rich in flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—This excellent table variety is globular in shape, of good size and very attractive appearance. The roots are large, purple or dark red above ground, white below. The flesh is white, fine grained and tender. The roots when in best condition for the table are about three inches in diameter, but can be grown much larger for stock feeding. This sort keeps well for so early a variety and is one of the best for market use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 75c.

WHITE FLAT DUTCH—An old standby, and one of the most popular early varieties in the South for either spring or fall planting. Of medium size and a quick grower. Flesh and skin pure white; fine grained and sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 75c.

PURPLE TOP, STRAP LEAVED—This is another popular variety of early flat Turnip, being almost identical with the Flat Dutch, except for the deep red or purple color of the skin at the top of the bulb. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 75c.

WHITE GLOBE—One of the most productive kinds, and in good rich soil roots will frequently grow to 4

Pure Bred Seed Corn

Selected Seed Corn Means Perfect Stands, Large Crops and Prosperity. Stunted Weak, Nubbin Seed Corn Means No Stand, Poor Crops and Cribs Half Full

OUR SEED CORN is grown for seed purposes from high-bred seed stocks. It is all hand-picked and selected, tipped ready for the planter. One bushel of our Selected Corn will plant about seven acres. Pure bred seed from a prolific strain only should be used. You can give a razorback hog good feed for four years and it will weigh about 100 pounds, while in the same yard one and one-half year old pure bred hogs would weigh 300 to 400 pounds. There is just as much difference between scrub and pure bred Seed Corn as there is between razorback and pure bred hogs. The best is always the cheapest.

How to Double the Yield of Corn

WARM LAND FOR CORN—Fall plowed ground will average ten degrees warmer through the spring than that plowed in the spring. Corn planted on land that has been plowed in the fall will germinate better and the early growth will be more vigorous.

MOIST LAND FOR CORN—The physical condition of the soil has fully as much to do with the yield of Corn as has the composition of the soil. A soil must be porous and well aerated to yield well. The moisture must be held the same as in a sponge. Decayed vegetable matter increases the water-holding capacity of the soil, at the same time keeping it porous.

FALL PLOWING—If the soil is good, plow your land in the fall after cow peas, peanuts or clover, and plow it deep. On thin lands the good soil only should be turned over, using a plow with a sub-soiler attachment. This makes a good reservoir for the storage of rains; it provides for a large expansion of the corn roots, and aerates and makes alive the soil to twice the usual depth. If the farmer is willing to sow a cover crop on his land after it is plowed in the fall, and then replot in the late winter in order to turn this crop under he will find it a very profitable practice. Soils of a sandy nature leach badly without a cover crop. Heavy clay soils are not so subject to leaching and are very profitably plowed in the fall.

SPRING HARROWING—Do not fail to use the harrow freely in the spring. By doing so you stop the evaporation, remove all the air holes formed by the hard clods of earth, and by pulverizing the clods make a better seed bed, prevent them from interfering with the tender plants growing freely, and make your soil warmer. Ground harrowed as soon as in a fit condition after a cold spring rain will in three or four days become 5 to 10 degrees warmer than the land in the same field not harrowed.

Selected Southern Grown Seed

GIANT WHITE—Red cob. We consider this to be the finest variety of Corn for the South. It has a red cob and the grains are large and white. It is a splendid yielder and makes fine meal and roasting ears. Stalks grow 7 to 8 feet tall, with ears 8 inches in circumference, and from 18 to 20 rows to the ear. Matures in about 100 days. We have our stock grown especially for us and offer selected hand-shelled seed. Qt. 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, qt. 20c; pk. \$1.10; ½ bu. \$2.00; bu. \$3.75.

GIANT STRAWBERRY—An excellent field Corn, maturing in about 90 days. It has large ears, usually 8 to 9 inches long, with 10 to 18 rows to the ear. It is very productive, growing about 8 feet tall, with splendid fodder. The crop is short; let us have your order early. Qt. 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, qt. 20c; pk. \$1.20; ½ bu. \$2.10; bu. \$4.00.

GIANT YELLOW—A medium early field Corn. Matures in 90 to 100 days. A good yielder with very large ears, measuring 10 to 12 inches long and has 18 to 20 rows to the ear. Grows about 8 feet tall with abundant fodder. We offer selected hand-shelled seed, grown by our private grower. Qt. 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, qt. 20c; pk. \$1.10; ½ bu. \$2.00; bu. \$3.75.

GIANT BLOODY BUTCHER—A beautiful large-grained red Corn. It is a good yielder with large ears, measuring from 9 to 10 inches in length and contains from 16 to 18 rows to the ear. Matures in about 100 days. Stalks grow from 7 to 8 feet tall. We have selected seed. Qt. 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, qt. 20c; pk. \$1.20; ½ bu. \$2.10; bu. \$4.00.

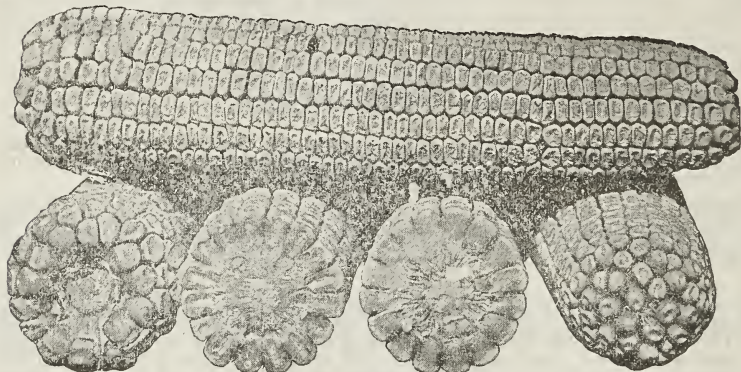
HASTINGS' PROLIFIC—An excellent medium early corn, maturing in about 110 days. Especially adapted to our Southern climate; makes good size ears with long, deep white kernels. A good keeper and very prolific, averaging 14 to 16 rows of kernels to the ear. Roots grow deep into the soil, making it drought-resisting. Stalks are of medium height, making 3 to 5 ears per stalk. Splendid for roasting ears. A heavy yielder. Plant at least a few acres of this splendid corn this spring; you will never regret it. Selected seed. Crop short. Write for prices.

IMPROVED TUXPAN—A deep grained, pure white Corn, maturing in about 120 days. Roots run deep into the soil, making it a drought resister. Recommended for both early and late planting. Crop very short. Write for prices.

Our Prices Are As Low As Is Consistent With the Quality That We Are Endeavoring to Furnish

Southern Grown Corn

SQUAW CORN—Opens a new era of profitable Corn growing throughout the country. More good points combined in this Corn than any other in cultivation. We have had an enormous sale for this variety; in fact, we have never been able so far to supply the demand. We expect this year to have a bigger demand than ever, and we believe it will take the place of the Mexican June Corn. Just the thing to plant in June and July, after the grain crop has been harvested. It is a natural drouth-resisting dry weather Corn. In yield, color, size of grains, amount of fodder and extremely fine quality of the latter, it surpasses anything we have ever grown. The ears grow from 10 to 12 inches long and carry from 10 to 24 rows of plump grains. The grains present a combination of colors; some red, others yellow, some blue and some white. The improved Indian Squaw Corn is, to our knowledge, the quickest maturing Corn. It is ready to gather 85 days after the seed is planted. We can not too strongly recommend this Corn. Very short crop this year. Qt. 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid, qt. 25c; pk. \$1.50; ½ bu. \$2.50; bu. \$4.75.



Oklahoma White Wonder

OKLAHOMA WHITE WONDER—(Oklahoma grown)—This corn originated in Oklahoma and has demonstrated to be the best to withstand adverse weather conditions and has become a general favorite with planters of South Texas. In a favorable season this Corn will yield from 80 to 100 bushels per acre, while other varieties make from 35 to 50 bushels. It is the only early variety that matures large ears, ripening at the same time as the earliest sorts. Being a luxuriant and rapid grower it shades

the ground early in the season, thus conserving the moisture and enabling the Corn to withstand the drouth. Qt. 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, qt. 20c; pk. \$1.10; ½ bu. \$2.00; bu. \$3.75.

HICKORY KING—This Corn comes nearer being all Corn and no cob than any other, the Corn being so large and the cob so small that if you break an ear in two, one grain will cover the end of the cob. It is early. The ears, from 7 to 9 inches in length, are generally borne 2 to 4 ears per stalk, making it very productive. It makes a beautiful roasting ear, is highly desirable where pure white Corn is wanted for meal. Qt. 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid, qt. 25c; pk. \$1.50; ½ bu. \$2.50; bu. \$4.75.

SURE CROPPER—A pure white Corn, with medium size, compact ears, and broad, closely set grains. Sure Cropper has long been recognized as the best Corn to plant late in the season after early crops or the grain harvest, on account of its early maturity and marvelous drouth resistance. Also one of the best varieties for early planting. Crop very short; order early. Qt. 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, qt. 20c; pk. \$1.10; ½ bu. \$2.00; bu. \$3.75.

MEXICAN JUNE CORN—For best results it should be planted in April, May, June or July. Under favorable conditions it will yield from 35 to 50 bushels per acre. The stalks grow, usually, from 7 to 8 feet high; of a strong growth it sends its roots deep into the ground, enabling it to resist drouth and hot summer winds better than other varieties. Qt. 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, qt. 20c; pk. \$1.10; ½ bu. \$2.10; bu. \$4.00.

Northern Grown Corn

YELLOW DENT—Grains are of light golden-yellow color and the ears are of perfect shape. They average from 9 to 12 inches in length and 7 to 8 inches in circumference. The cobs are of medium size and are completely covered with splendid, deep kernels, which are moderately dented. This Corn is easy to husk and easily shelled, although the kernels adhere firmly to the cob. As perfect a type as can be had and is superior in every respect. Qt. 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, qt. 20c; pk. \$1.00; ½ bu. \$1.90; bu. \$3.50.

CHAMPION WHITE PEARL—An extra early pure white variety of Dent Corn. Matures in 85 to 90 days from time of planting; is very productive and the ears are exceedingly heavy. The grains are extra deep and wide, the cob is very small. A great favorite with many planters. Qt. 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, qt. 20c; pk. \$1.00; ½ bu. \$1.90; bu. \$3.50.

SILVER MINE—Silver Mine is deep grained pure white, rough-topped, with a small white cob. Ears run from 9 to 11 inches long, with 16 to 20 rows of pure white kernels, solidly set on ears well filled out at butt and tip. The cob being small it dries out rapidly and can be marketed early. This Corn is a drouth resister, maturing in our climates where early drouths are frequent. Stalks medium height, very leafy, with broad blades, frequently bearing two ears weighing 1 to 1½ pounds each. Qt. 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, qt. 20c; pk. \$1.00; ½ bu. \$1.90; bu. \$3.50.

Plant Good Cotton Seed in 1920

MEBANE TRIUMPH BIG BOLL—Few Cottons will, under the same conditions, make as large a yield of seed Cotton as the Triumph, and it surpasses every known variety in lint turnout. It produces a strong, thrifty, deep rooted stalk, with long limbs and short joints. The bolls are large and begin to form near the ground close to the stalk. It is the earliest big boll Cotton and stays in well after opening. If planted with the early small boll Cotton it blooms and fruits at the same time, with only exception that it takes the large bolls a few days longer to open. When picked free of dirt and water the lint turnout is from 38 to 41 per cent, and in many instances as high as 42 per cent. The seed that we are offering is grown by the best growers of this Cotton in the South, and has been thoroughly rogued and bred up for a number of years for strictly lint-producing qualities, and as our supply is rather limited for this year we would suggest that all our customers wishing this variety would place their orders early.

Lockhart grown seed, saved before the heavy rains. Put up in new bags 3 bu. per bag. Price \$3.50 per bu. Write for prices on large lots.

Saccharine Sorghums

EARLY AMBER—The earliest type in cultivation. Black-hulled. Stalks tall and slim. Most suitable for hay, as it matures very quickly. Makes syrup of excellent quality. 5 lbs. 40c; pk. 75c; bu. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$4.40, not prepaid.

EARLY ORANGE—With taller and heavier stalks than Early Amber. Largely used for hay and fodder. Excellent for making syrup. 5 lbs. 40c; pk. 75c; bu. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$4.40, not prepaid.

RED-TOP (AFRICAN OR SUMAC)—Grown very extensively in the Panhandle of Texas. Seed is much smaller than that of Orange or Amber. Very sweet, and one of the best for hay. 5 lbs. 40c; pk. 75c; bu. \$2.35; 100 lbs. \$4.50, not prepaid.

JAPANESE HONEY DRIP SEEDED RIBBON CANE—A very strong and tall growing variety, noted for the immense quantities of finest syrup which it produces. The strong, leafy stalks make excellent forage. Plant in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, 8 to 10 pounds to the acre. 1 lb. 15c; 5 lbs. 70c; pk. \$1.60; bu. \$5.25; 100 lbs. \$10.00, not prepaid.

Non-Saccharine Sorghums

EGYPTIAN WHEAT (SHALLU)—A valuable new grain, entirely different from wheat. Some people say it is the Egyptian wheat or corn mentioned in the Bible. Our growers say it belongs to the Sorghum family and should be planted like Cane or Milo, either for grain or hay. Broadcast, it makes from 4 to 8 tons to the acre. In drills, it yields 75 to 85 bushels of grain per acre. The grain is white inside and has a light hull. The heads are large and heavy, the grain hanging on one side. The grain makes better bread than Maize. All stocks love it, and do well on it. With milch cows it is superior for milk and butter. It makes hens lay better than any poultry food. The plant grows from 5 to 7 feet tall, and produces more and better fodder than cane. It will stand more wet or dry weather than Maize or Corn. 5 lbs. 60c; pk. \$1.35.

WHITE KAFIR CORN—Grows 4 to 5 feet high. The stems are very leafy and keep green and brittle, unlike other Sorghums, which harden. Makes excellent fodder, either green or dried. 5 lbs. 35c; pk. 60c; bu. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$3.85, not prepaid.

MILLO MAIZE, DWARF YELLOW—A sure dry weather crop. Has yielded as high as 75 bushels per acre. Stalks 4 to 6 feet high, with many juicy leaves and splendid heads. May be cut with a binder and shocked like Wheat. Requires shallow planting and shallow cultivation. Recleaned seed. 5 lbs. 35c; pk. 60c; bu. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$3.85, not prepaid.

DWARF BROOM CORN—Grows 4 to 5 feet high and makes straw of finest quality. 10 lbs. \$1.00; 50 lbs. \$4.00; 100 lbs. \$7.50, not prepaid.

FETERITA—The heaviest yielding, quickest maturing, most drouth-resisting grain Sorghum ever introduced. Produces stalks of medium size and is ready for feeding 75 days after planting. The heads resemble Kaffir, but are shorter and heavier. Makes about three weeks earlier than Kaffir. Plant in drills, 6 to 8 lbs. per acre. 5 lbs. 60c; pk. \$1.25; bu. \$4.50.

Millet

The best time to plant Millet is from April to August. The ground should be thoroughly broken and made smooth with harrow, or by rolling the land. For hay it should be cut while the seed is in the milk, as when the seed matures, it is not good for stock. It is easily cured, requiring only one day's sun to put it in condition. Two crops can be grown on same land if desired.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT QUALITY. There is probably no other kind of Field Seeds where quality is more difficult to judge than in Millets. Seeds of the small or common Millet may look just as good as those of the Big Head Millet, but how different will be the resulting crop.

BIG GERMAN—This is the favorite variety for planting in good land to produce a large crop of hay during summer months and early fall. Produces heavily and withstands our hot, dry weather better than all other varieties. One bushel to the acre, broadcast. 5 lbs. 40c; pk. 90c; bu. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$5.75, not prepaid.

Our Prices Are As Low As Is Consistent With the Quality That We Are Endeavoring to Furnish

Alfalfa

THE KING OF ALL FORAGE CROPS

We offer the best American-grown Alfalfa that money can buy. Sow in September, October and November and again in February, March and April. Twenty pounds of re-cleaned seed will plant an acre. The plants grow about 3 feet high and furnish an abundance of leafy, tender stalks, so highly relished by all farm animals. The most wonderful thing about Alfalfa is its roots. These penetrate the soil deeply, feeding upon fertility beyond the reach of other plants. Roots have been known to descend to a depth of 5 feet in six months, and plants four weeks old had roots 17 inches long. As the plant grows older the roots grow deeper. The upper ones decay, adding humus to the soil. This is a valuable characteristic of this plant. Write for prices.

Clovers

RE-CLEANED BURR CLOVER—An annual Clover much prized in the South for winter pasture. It is also used largely to inoculate fields intended for Alfalfa, as the same bacteria inhabit the roots of both plants. The greatest mission of Burr Clover, however, is to prolong the green period of Bermuda Grass. Sow broadcast over this grass. Twenty pounds of clean seed will sow one acre. Write for prices.

WHITE—(*Trifolium repens*). In connection with Kentucky Blue Grass it furnishes finest and most nutritious pasture for sheep and cows. Also used for making lawns. Sow 6 to 8 pounds per acre. 90c lb., postpaid.

CRIMSON—Should be sown in the fall, 15 to 20 pounds per acre. Makes earliest green feed of any of the Clovers. 1 lb. 35c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.40.

WHITE SWEET CLOVER—Also known as White Melilotus or Bokhara Clover. As a land builder it has few equals. It is a coarse Clover resembling Alfalfa; in fact, has been called "Alfalfa's twin sister," and using the same kind of inoculation is very valuable in preparing land for Alfalfa. It is fine for raising bees and to build up your poor land it is mighty good. Sow about 12 lbs. to the acre in February and March for spring planting, or in August, September and October for fall planting. Write for prices.

BURR CLOVER—In the burr. Write for prices.

Grass Seeds

BERMUDA GRASS—One of the most valuable grasses for pastures and hay in the South, where it will stand indefinitely if plowed and harrowed in the spring once every four or five years. Bermuda Grass has generally been established by planting of roots. However, it is just as easy to get a good stand if good seed is sown. Sow from March to July at the rate of 8 to 10 pounds per acre. Do not cover more than half an inch. \$1.00 per pound, postpaid.

WINTER LAWN GRASS—This is composed of various grasses which will stay green during the winter, and can be sown on top of Bermuda Grass seed. This will insure you a fine green lawn every month in the year. Bermuda Grass will naturally take the place of the Winter Grasses during the spring and summer months, but as soon as the Bermuda Grass begins to brown in the fall, the Winter Grasses again take its place. 1 lb. 40c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 35c.

SUDAN GRASS—The heaviest yielding, most drouth-resisting hay grass ever introduced in the South. Sudan Grass combines all the good features of Johnson Grass and has none of the objections. While in outward appearance Sudan Grass very much resembles Johnson Grass, it has more leaves, a finer and sweeter stem, and an entirely different root system, which is much like that of Millet, hence the grass comes from seed only and does not become a pest. Sudan Grass is sown in the spring as soon as danger of frost is past, either broadcast or in drills so that it can be cultivated. If in rows, 2½ feet apart, about 3½ pounds of seed to the acre will be required; if sown broadcast, about 15 pounds. It stools readily and often from 20 to 50 plants may be found coming from one seed. As a drouth resister it has no equal and may be depended upon when all other grasses succumb to the dry weather. It may be mowed or cut with a binder; the latter method is preferred as Sudan Grass cures admirably well in shocks. 1 lb. 20c; 20 lbs. \$3.60; 50 lbs. \$8.50; 100 lbs. \$16.00, not prepaid.

RHODES GRASS—A perennial hay and pasture crop. Especially adapted to all sections of the South where the winter temperature does not go below 18 degrees. Grows from 3 to 4 feet high on good soil. On account of its heavy growth it covers the ground thoroughly and holds rainfall, so that it conserves moisture. The seeds are very fine, and enclosed in a chaff hull or shell, and so are very light, only about seven pounds per bushel. The seeds germinate slowly, and the grass is slow in starting off, making its first growth downward, forming a good root system. The grass spreads by runners on top of the ground. These runners may be 4 to 6 feet long, with joints every 6 inches or so, taking root and throwing up new plants. In this way it covers the ground rapidly. Frost browns Rhodes Grass but does not kill it or badly injure it for pasture. It keeps on growing throughout the winter as well as summer. 1 lb. 75c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 70c; 5 lbs. \$3.25.

The South's Big Forage Crops

Soy or Soja Beans

Culture—Prepare as for Corn. Nitrogenous manures are beneficial. Seed may be sown broadcast with wheat drill, in rows 16 to 24 inches apart, or with corn drill, to be cultivated as Corn, one-half bushel per acre. Soy Beans may follow a crop of Rye or Barley, or be sown in the standing Corn at time of the last cultivation, if weather is seasonable. If sown in Corn, put in two rows of Soy Beans between each two rows of Corn. Sow about two pecks to the acre in rows, like Corn, and cultivate it, if seed is desired. For pasture, soiling or hay, sow four or five pecks to the acre. To harvest for seed cut off or pull up the plant when the first pods begin to open and thresh them as soon as dry. In threshing remove concaves and run cylinder slowly or seed will split. Plant $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per acre.

MAMMOTH YELLOW—The largest growing and most popular of all Soy Beans, and is the one that you should plant. Grows 3 to 5 feet high. Being a tender annual, it should not be planted until all danger of frost is past and the weather is warm and dry. Matures in 120 days. Owing to the high prices being paid by oil mills for Soy Bean seed, it looks as though prices will advance before planting time. Crop very short. 1 lb. 15c; pk. \$1.75; bu. \$6.75.

Velvet Beans

The popularity of this Bean has increased to such an enormous extent that it is now being generally grown throughout the entire South. It makes a larger growth than any other known forage plant in the same length of time, far surpassing the Cow Pea in yield. The great possibilities of this being a land improver, and for producing a good crop of forage, seem almost unlimited. It has been thoroughly tested in all of the Southern States, and experienced agriculturists pronounce it of the greatest value. The vines and roots are very rich in nitrogen, making it a most valuable soil-improving crop. It is often difficult to gather or turn under, owing to its rank growth. It is advisable when sown thick, to allow stubbles to remain above the ground until frost kills them. It will thus make a heavy coating of vegetable matter which, when turned under, will benefit the soil almost equal to a heavy application of stable manure. Plant $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel per acre, in rows 4 feet apart, dropping seeds about 6 inches apart in rows. 1 lb. 15c; pk. \$1.75; bu. \$6.00, not prepaid.

Cow Peas

In appearance the Cow Pea plant resembles the Bean, is an annual and very sensitive to frost. The plant varies in habit of growth, from an upright, bush-like form, to a mass of low, trailing vines, many feet long. The root system of the Cow Pea is extensive, and consists of a number of irregular shaped roots, divided into many fine rootlets. The latter find their way into the sub-soil and enable the plant to draw freely upon the sources of food and water, even in dry seasons. Cow Peas produce fine hay and are a sure crop. The vines should be cut for hay when the first pods turn yellow, and before the leaves begin to fall. They are admirably adapted for sowing as a catch-crop. The growing of them increases the fertility of the soil. If Peas are not to be cultivated, sow broadcast, at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre.

WHIPPOORWILL—Has brown, speckled seed, easily gathered on account of the upright, bushy growth of the plants. Matures in about 70 days.

CLAY—It is the most popular Pea in the South. The plants are vigorous. Pods are large and yellowish; seeds kidney shaped, medium size, cream color.

CREAM—Very small but strong growing and very prolific for table use. The Peas are creamy white and of the finest quality.

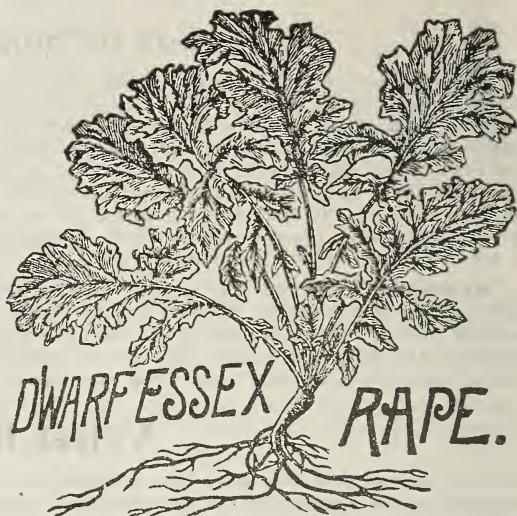
LARGE BLACK EYE—A large, late vining variety. Vines grow very large; also good for table use. Matures in about 8 weeks. Makes good forage.

WRITE FOR PRICES

Market prices of Cow Peas, Soy and Velvet Beans and other Field Seeds fluctuate from month to month; write us when ready to buy, naming quantity and varieties desired, and we will make you rock bottom prices.

Selected Field Seeds

DWARF ESSEX RAPE—We have been surprised and pleased to note how successful many of our customers have been in growing Dwarf Essex Rape. It seems to be getting more popular every year. For its best development it requires a rich, moist, loamy soil; but it will do well on any except light sandy soils or stiff clay. Fine Rape may be grown on land from which has been harvested crop of early maturing cereal, such as Rye, Oats or Barley. As soon as the grain crop is moved, the land may be plowed or harrowed and the Rape may be sown. The fields are ready for grazing eight to ten weeks after seeding. If sown in drills, four pounds per acre are sufficient; broadcast, it requires six pounds. It is one of the most inexpensive crops to plant there is, seed cost almost nothing compared with the value of the crop. Hundreds of poultry raisers grow it for feed. 1 lb. 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 50 lbs. \$7.00.



MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER—Single heads measure 12 inches in diameter, and contain an immense quantity of seed, which is highly valued by all farmers and poultry breeders who have tried it as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. They eat it greedily, fatten on it, and attain a bright, lustrous plumage and strong, healthy condition better than on almost any other food. It is the best egg-producing food known for poultry. Every farmer should plant some of the seed in any waste piece of ground, any time from early spring up to the middle of July. Four quarts will plant an acre. Quart, 30c, postpaid. Not postpaid, 25c quart.

OATS—IMPROVED RED RUST PROOF—A thoroughbred Texas winter Oats. Obtained by selection from a good stock of Red Rust-Proof Oats and bred from the most vigorous and largest plants which had proved their ability to withstand severe weather. It has given immense satisfaction wherever grown. These Oats afford excellent winter grazing for stock and make abundant and heavy crops of finest grain in the spring. The seed are large, plump and heavy, often weighing 40 pounds per measured bushel. Average yields of 65 bushels per acre are quite frequent, and on good soil, under favorable conditions, 100 bushels per acre have been obtained. These Oats are adapted to a great variety of soils and have never failed to yield crops in our state. It is several days earlier than any other variety we know of, and has always commanded highest market prices. We offer fancy, re-cleaned seeds, put up in strong new bags, five bushels each. Bu. \$1.50; 5 bu. sack \$7.00.



Wheat, Barley and Rye For Spring Planting

WE CARRY THE BEST VARIETIES FOR SPRING PLANTING.

WRITE FOR PRICES, STATING QUANTITY WANTED.

PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

Potatoes—Sweet

Per Measured Bushel—Weight About 45 Lbs.

GOLDEN BUNCH YAM.
PORTO RICO YAM.
YELLOW YAM.
NANCY HALL.
Write for prices.

We do not guarantee safe arrival of Sweet Potatoes when shipped by freight. Order by Express.
Write for prices on Sweet Potato Slips.

Potatoes—Irish

The Best Varieties for the South.

RED BLISS TRIUMPH—Bu. \$3.50; 11 pk. sack \$8.00.
IRISH COBBLER—Bu. \$3.50; 11 pk. sack \$8.00.

Peanuts

Peanuts are being more and more recognized as a profitable crop, and they have proven great money-makers where the right varieties are grown in the correct manner. They thrive best in a sandy, loamy soil. The best method of planting and harvesting is given by one of our most successful growers as follows: "Prepare the ground well, laying it off with a shovel plow, in rows 3½ feet apart. Plant either in the hull, 16 to 18 inches apart, or hull them and put two kernels to the hill. Cultivate thoroughly and keep the land as level as possible. When they mature, pull them up, turning the roots to the sun. In bright weather they will be cured sufficiently in 24 hours. After threshing or picking the nuts, the vines make excellent hay."

SPANISH—The earliest, but the smallest variety grown. The nuts are solid and well filled, yielding large quantities per acre. The best sort for fattening hogs. Thirty pounds per bushel. Pk. \$1.00; bu. \$3.75.

VIRGINIA IMPROVED—A very profitable sort, planted almost exclusively in the Peanut growing section of Virginia. It is the standard variety for roasting. The plants have erect stems with upright foliage and are easily grown. The nuts are of good size and contain remarkably large kernels. 5 lbs. \$1.25, not prepaid.

High Grade Fertilizers

RAW BONE SUPERPHOSPHATE WITHOUT POTASH—Per 100 lbs. \$2.35; ton \$45.00.
ACID PHOSPHATE—Per 100 lbs. \$1.55; ton \$29.00.
NITRATE OF SODA—Write for prices.
RAW BONE SUPERPHOSPHATE WITH POTASH—Per 100 lbs. \$2.50; ton \$48.00.

Cyclone Seed Sower

This Sower is guaranteed to distribute seed perfectly and evenly, and will not throw seed in an upward direction or against the operator, but direct and evenly to the land. Sows Clovers, Grasses, Alfalfa, Oats, Rye, Wheat, Millet, Buckwheat, Turnip and other varieties of farm seeds. It also distributes bone dust, land plaster and fertilizer to advantage. \$2.50, postpaid.



Choice Flower Seeds

ACERATUM—Fine plants for masses, bearing profusely flowers of a brush-like appearance.
Mexicanum—Lavender-blue; height one and one-half feetPer pkt., 10c
Tom Thumb Mixed—Plants grow only ten inches high.....Per pkt., 10c
ALYSSUM, SWEET—Of easiest culture, and fragrant flowers are produced all summer.
Alyssum, Sweet—The well known fragrant whitePer pkt., 10c
ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon)—Beautiful spikes of gayly colored flowers produced abundantly.
Pure WhitePer pkt., 10c
MixedPer pkt., 10c
ASTERS—It is needless to dwell on the great beauty of these popular favorites, as they are appreciated by everyone.
Giant Comet—WhitePer pkt., 10c
Giant Comet—BluePer pkt., 10c

Giant Comet—CarminePer pkt., 10c
Giant Comet—Mixed.....Per pkt., 10c
Japanese—MixedPer pkt., 10c
BALSAM—(Lady Slipper). These are distinctly Camellia flowered; the flowers being of the largest size, double, and full centered, with the broad petals finely reflexed.
Double—MixedPer pkt., 10c
CALIFORNIA POPPY—A large annual with fine-cut, feathery foliage and beautiful velvety cup-shaped flowers.....Per pkt., 10c
CANDYTUFT—Among the most useful of perfectly hardy annuals. Plants bear neat clusters of flowers very freely.
Pure WhitePer pkt., 10c
MixedPer pkt., 10c
COCKSCOMB—The combs of the best varieties often grow 8 to 10 inches across the top.
Dwarf MixedPer pkt., 10c

Our Prices Are As Low As Is Consistent With the Quality That We Are Endeavoring to Furnish

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS—Continued

CENTAUREA—(Cornflower or Bachelor's Button).

Large BluePer pkt., 10c

CHRYSANTHEMUMS—These grow quickly and flower freely during summer and fall.

Finest MixedPer pkt., 10c

COSMOS—Of quick growth, the plants make large bushes, fully 5 feet high, which are a mass of elegant foliage.

Giant-flowered WhitePer pkt., 10c

Finest MixedPer pkt., 10c

CYPRESS VINE—A climbing annual, with soft, fern-like foliage and small, star-like flowers, in scarlet or white blossoms. About 15 feet high.

Scarlet—A very deep rich shade. Per pkt., 10c

White—Clear paper white. Per pkt., 10c

Mixed—The two colors above. Per pkt., 10c

DIANTHUS—(Finks). Finest Mixed.

Per pkt., 10c

FORGET-ME-NOT—These charming little favorites succeed best in damp shady situations, but will thrive in almost any soil.

WhitePer pkt., 10c

BluePer pkt., 10c

GOURDS—A large and interesting class, producing a great variety of curious fruits, many of which are peculiarly marked.

Finest MixedPer pkt., 10c

HELIOTROPE—Everyone loves the delightful fragrance and beauty of the Heliotrope, but few know that it can be raised from seed as easily as the Verbena.

Choice MixedPer pkt., 10c

HOLLYHOCK—Hollyhocks make a fine row in the garden or a fine background next to a building or high wall fence.

Double MixedPer pkt., 10c

LARKSPUR—Well known annuals of great beauty and noted for the richness of their colors

Dwarf MixedPer pkt., 10c

Tall MixedPer pkt., 10c

MORNING GLORY—A hardy climbing annual, growing about 10 feet long. Flowers are well known and exist in a great variety of colors, tints and markings.

MixedPer pkt., 10c

JapanesePer pkt., 10c

MARIGOLDS—Tall African.

Double MixedPer pkt., 10c

MIGNONETTE—Highly esteemed for its delicate fragrance.

Finest MixedPer pkt., 10c

MOONFLOWER—Will grow 30 to 40 feet in a single season and be covered with its large white flowers every evening and cloudy day.

Sky BluePer pkt., 10c

NASTURTIUM—For ease of culture, duration of blooms, brilliancy of coloring and general excellence, nothing excels Nasturtiums. All they need is a moderately good soil in a well drained, sunny position, and from within a few weeks from the time they are sown, until hard frost comes, there is an endless profusion of their gorgeous blossoms.

DWARF VARIETIES—

Extra Selected Mixed—Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c.

Choice Mixed—Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c.



Nasturtium.

TALL OR CLIMBING—Elegant and luxuriant climbers for verandas, trellises, etc. May be used to cover unsightly railings and to trail over rough ground with fine effect. Finest Mixed..Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c

PANSIES—These beautiful flowers are universally admired by both young and old. Every garden should have this grand flower. It is a plant that loves cool, shady spots, rich, mellow soil, where if kept well watered they surprise us with a profusion of grand blossoms. For large blooms seed should be sown in our climate in September, October and November and plants protected during cold weather. This will insure you large very early flowers.

WhitePer pkt., 15c

YellowPer pkt., 10c

BlackPer pkt., 10c

Finest MixedPer pkt., 15c

PETUNIAS—

Large Flowering, Mixed.....Per pkt., 10c

Double, MixedPer pkt., 25c

PHLOX—

Finest MixedPer pkt., 10c

WhitePer pkt., 10c

POPPIES—

SinglePer pkt., 10c

DoublePer pkt., 10c

PORTULACA—

Finest Single, Mixed.....Per pkt., 10c

Finest Double, Mixed.....Per pkt., 10c

RICINUS (Castor Oil Bean)—Semi-tropical plants grown largely for their picturesque foliage. Plants surmounted by large spikes of flowers and brilliantly colored seed-pods.

MixedPer pkt., 10c

SWEET WILLIAM—These matchless border plants, with heads of bloom of great size and wonderful beauty, should be in every garden; height, 1½ feet.

Single MixedPer pkt., 10c

Double MixedPer pkt., 10c

SALVIA (Scarlet Sage)—The plants are most easily grown from seed, and these seedlings bloom abundantly all summer and fall.

Per pkt., 10c

STOCKS—(Ten weeks).

Giant MixedPer pkt., 10c

Large-Flowering Dwarf, Mixed. Per pkt., 10c

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS—Continued

SWEET PEAS—The flower for the masses. Their dainty shape and delicate fragrance are a delight to all lovers of flowers. For best results they should be planted in October, November and December. Prepare the ground well, working in plenty of well-rotted manure. Plant the seeds about 4 inches deep and support the vines with wire or strings held up by poles. During extremely warm weather the plants should be watered occasionally.

SUPERB SPENCER MIXTURE—This mixture contains the "cream" of the best Spencer varieties. It is the finest blend possible to produce and will certainly delight all who want a grand variety of colors. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

BEST NEW MIXED—This "brand" of the finest large flowering Sweet Peas in mixture is unsurpassed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

VERBENAS—Free flowering, hardy annuals of low-spreading growth. Single plants in rich soil will cover a space three to four feet in diameter and furnish a profusion of flowers.

Hybrid—Extra fine mixedPer pkt., 10c

Pure WhitePer pkt., 10c

VINCA (Perwinkle)—House and bedding plants, 18 inches high, with glossy green leaves and circular flowers.

Finest MixedPer pkt., 10c

Pure WhitePer pkt., 10c

ZINNIAS—No flowers are more easily grown from seed sown in the open ground, and few bloom so continuously throughout the entire summer.

Double MixedPer pkt., 10c

Insecticides and Fungicides

Arsenate of Lead (Powder)—The best of all arsenical poisons. Does not burn the foliage, and as it shows white you can tell just what has been sprayed; sticks well to the foliage and is sure death to all leaf-eating insects. By mail, lb., 60c; not postpaid, lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.40.

Bordeaux Mixture (Powder)—Prevents blight, rot, mildew, specks and spots. Increases crop yield 15 to 25 per cent. By adding water it is ready for use. By mail, lb., 50c; not postpaid, lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.90.

London Purple—Used for same purposes and applied same as Paris Green. Results on plants are sometimes caustic. As a partial remedy against a probable caustic effect use about five times as much lime as London Purple. One pound to 150 gallons of water. By mail, lb., 45c; not postpaid, lb., 40c.

Paris Green—Mixed at the rate of one pound to 200 gallons of water it will prove effective against all chewing insects. By mail, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. pkg., 35c; lb. pkg., 65c; not prepaid, lb., 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.75.

Lion Brand Whale Oil Soap (Fish Oil Soap)—Destroys lice on house plants, mealy bugs, scale on palms and San Jose Scale. Whale Oil Soap is a necessity for everyone who grows plants, and even fairly satisfactory results cannot be obtained without it. It effectually destroys the mealy bug and almost all lice on indoor or outdoor plants. It is largely used on palms of all kinds to rid them of scale. In gardens and on lawns it is invaluable as a wash for keeping trunks of shrubs and trees bright and free from insects, as it not only kills the insects themselves, but penetrates into the crevices where the eggs and larvae are hidden and destroys them. By mail, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. pkg., 25c; 1 lb. pkg., 45c; not prepaid, lb., 40c.

Slug Shot—A light, composite, fine powder, easily distributed either by duster, bellows or in water by spraying. Thoroughly reliable in killing currant worms, potato bugs, cabbage worms, lice slugs, sow bugs, etc., and it is also strongly impregnated with fungicide. Price, by mail, 1 lb., pkg., 25c; not prepaid, 5 lbs., 75c.

Tobacco Dust—If dusted on while the foliage is moist it destroys rose lice, cabbage and turnip fleas, etc. Spread upon the ground it keeps off all earth insects and also acts as an excellent fertilizer. By mail, lb., 20c; not prepaid, lb., 10c.

Black Leaf 40—This is the insecticide that is highly recommended by Experiment Stations. It destroys Aphis (plant lice), Thrips, Leaf-hoppers on all tree, bush and vine fruits, vegetables, field crops, flowers and shrubs; also Apple Red Bug, Pear Psylla and similar soft-bodied sucking insects—all without injury to foliage.

May be combined with other sprays. Highly concentrated. Soluble in water—easy to mix—does not clog nozzles.

You can not go wrong by ordering "Black Leaf 40" for sucking insects.

Price, postpaid; 1 oz., 30c; makes 6 gallons spray. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 80c; makes 40 to 60 gallons spray.

Our Prices Are As Low As Is Consistent With the Quality That We Are Endeavoring to Furnish

SPRAYERS

PERFECTION SPRAYERS



Built on the best lines, of high grade material and with the idea of turning out a Sprayer which has none of the faults and defects so common in many Knapsack Sprayers heretofore on the market.

The tanks are made of heavier metal than has ever been used in Sprayers of this kind, are lock seamed at the corners to convex heads of metal two gauges heavier than the sides, a single seam runs lengthwise of the tank. This seam is reinforced by rivets, making the tank practically unbreakable. The pump is 1½-inch seamless brass tubing with a brass valve, and is sealed into the top of the tank with heavy threads following the construction used in the best makes of fire extinguishers. The pump rod is 5-16 inch, and is fitted with anhydrous leather and our special metal expanders.

The hose is attached to the Sprayer at an angle so that it will not kink and become cracked and broken. The shoulder strap is attached with snaps and can be quickly and easily removed. The hose is ¾-inch 5-ply cloth inserted and is equipped with our automatic shut-off nozzle.

This Sprayer will handle Whitewash, Water, Paints, Bordeaux Mixture, etc., perfectly.

For whitewash and all heavy mixtures it is necessary to use a "W. W." cap in nozzle, which is furnished with Sprayers.

These Sprayers are made in galvanized steel or brass as ordered. Weight 9 pounds, empty. All Sprayers tested to 60 pounds before leaving factory Galvanized Steel, \$8.00; Brass \$10.

LOWELL BLOW POWDER SPRAYER—Is made to meet the demand from those preferring dry powder to liquid solutions, and is so constructed with its double screen arrangement that it is absolutely impossible for the machine to clog. Capacity, 1 quart. Price, 85c.

THE FAULTLESS SPRAYER—Considered the best constructed Sprayer on the market. For durability and strength it is unequaled. Throws a spray as fine as mist. Capacity, 1 qt. Price, 60c.

BRANDIT'S MIDGET SPRAYER—A new size made to fill the need for small Sprayer for household requirements. It is made of good weight tin, the tank is 3 inches in diameter by 3 inches in length. Holds one pint, is 14 inches long over all; has ¼-inch pump rod. Price, 30c each, not prepaid.

STOCK SUPPLIES

Live Stock means money, and if trouble comes upon your Live Stock you should have instantly available a proper remedy and should know that you can rely upon it because it is made scientifically and carefully compounded. We sell Conkey's Stock Preparations, because we know that they are right and guarantee every package. You should have a Conkey Corner in your stable. Send for the big 224-page Conkey's Stock Book. Chockfull of valuable information on horses, cattle sheep and swine.

CONKEY'S COW SPECIAL—A special preparation for cow diseases. Highly recommended for barrenness, abortion and kindred ailments. Helps put cows back into vigorous, productive, good health. Cans, 1¼ lb., 60c. Postage, 10c. 2¾ lb. can \$1.20; postage 15c.

CONKEY'S STOCK TONIC—Entirely distinctive, because it is all medicine without a bit of filler in it. Conditions horses, dairy or beef cattle, sheep and hogs. Makes them healthy and vigorous. 1 lb., 30c; 2¼ lbs., 60c. postage extra.

CONKEY'S NOX-I-CIDE DIP—Safe, sure, economical. 1 pt., 55c; 1 qt., 75c. Not prepaid.

CONKEY'S COLIC REMEDY—60c. Postage 5c.

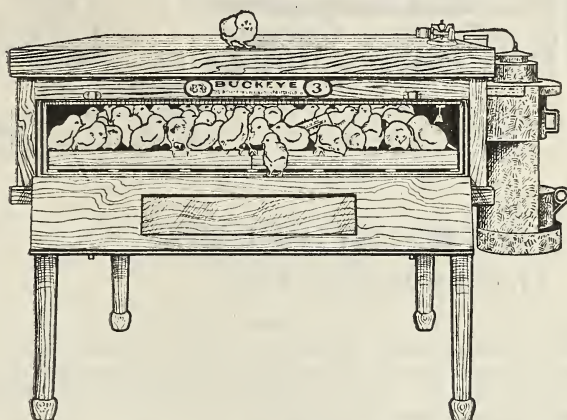
CONKEY'S WORM REMEDY—60c. Postage 5c.

CONKEY'S FLY KNOCKER—Chases the fly and relieves your cows and horses of needless torments and needless waste. Peaceful, contented cows, free from the constant torture of flies and other winged pests, produce more milk and more butter fat. Horses free from constant fly fretting, have more spirit and do better work. 1 qt., 75c; 1 gal., \$2.00. Express extra.



BUCKEYE INCUBATORS

**"BUILT UP TO A STANDARD
NOT DOWN TO A PRICE"**



GUARANTEED to hatch more Chicks and stronger Chicks than Any Other Incubator. A twenty-six year record in which the Buckeye has persistently outclassed all competition makes this guarantee an ASSURANCE.

The BUCKEYE is endorsed and recommended by all Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations.

No. 14—65 Eggs

\$15.00

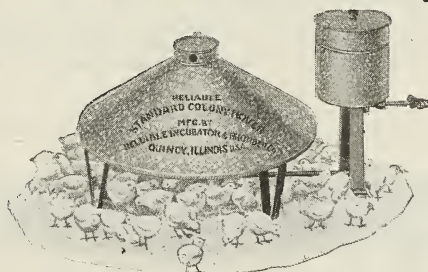
No. 16—110 Eggs

\$23.50

No. 17—200 Eggs

\$32.50

Reliable Oil Heated Colony Brooder



Burns Coal Oil. No Wicks To Trim. No Coal, Smoke or Gas. Convenient and Safe.

You can always get coal oil, but it is hard to get hard coal. You can get any amount of heat with these hovers that is needed at all times and THE AUTOMATIC REGULATOR will take care of all surplus heat by regulating the flow of oil, thus saving fuel. It will do better work than the coal burning brooder, with less trouble, less risk of fire going out and with equal success of comfort of chicks entrusted to its care and with less cost.

	Size Hover	Chicks	Weight	Price
No. 00	18 inch	100	30 lbs.	\$ 8.50
No. 0	30 inch	300	40 lbs.	\$18.00
No. 1	42 inch	500	45 lbs.	\$20.00
No. 2	52 inch	1000	60 lbs.	\$25.00



POULTRY SUPPLIES

Healthy Poultry Pays

Only vigorous, healthy birds can produce profits. If disease enters your flock, act quickly with reliable remedies. Better still, prevent disease before it starts. We recommend Conkey's because we know Conkey's is absolutely dependable. Conkey's must satisfy you or we'll refund your money quick. Send 4c stamps for valuable book on making poultry pay.

CONKEY'S ROUP REMEDY—Roup is perhaps the most common contagious disease of the poultry yard. Once started, it is likely to affect most of your birds. It is a disease that is easily detected through its peculiar, disagreeable symptoms. As soon as cold, damp weather starts, colds appear and these are very likely to develop into roup with fatal results.

Keep the disease out. Put a measureful of Conkey's Roup Remedy in the drinking water and the birds will drink and doctor themselves, the remedy thus going to the affected part of the system, while those birds not affected by strengthening their system so as to withstand the germs of roup. Packages, 30c and 60c; postage 5c.

CONKEY'S CANKER SPECIAL—Excellent for the treatment of cankerous growth and helps to get the bird back to normal in a short time. The Canker Special is highly recommended for colds, too. Bottle, 60c. Postage, 10.

CONKEY'S CHOLERA REMEDY—In the drinking water is a good aid in overcoming bowel troubles. 30c, 60c. Postage, 5c.

CONKEY'S LICE POWDER—Your hens can't do their best if body lice are constantly tormenting them. Energy that should go toward egg laying is spent in fighting these pests. Lice infested birds are not profit makers. 30c, 60c. Postage, 10c.

CONKEY'S LICE FIX—An ointment for fighting body lice that is going to be one of the most used in the whole Conkey line. It's no trouble at all to use it. No dust, no bother. 30c, 60c. Postage, 5c.

CONKEY'S HEAD LICE OINTMENT—For the murderous head lice that kill thousands of little chicks every year. 15c, 30c. Postage, 5c.

CONKEY'S LICE LIQUID—A very strong, effective insecticide, prepared especially for blood sucking mites. Mix with water and spray over every part of the poultry house. 1 qt., 60c; 1 gal., \$1.50. Express extra.

CONKEY'S LAYING TONIC—Is a laying powder, molting powder and regulator of high type, made with the same care that has made Conkey Poultry Remedies world famous. A little in the feed of breeding birds in early spring means vitality and strength in hatching eggs. It helps growing stock get more value out of their feed and keeps them hardy and thrifty through the growing feathering period. It rejuvenates the tired organs and rundown system of molting birds after a heavy laying season. It puts them through the molt quickly and starts them laying again with the least possible loss of time. Molting hens must be given help if you expect winter eggs.

For laying put a little Conkey's Poultry Tonic in the dry mash or the wet feed every day. It helps hens earn their board, especially when egg prices are soaring and every egg means money.

1½-lb. pkg., 30c; 3¼-lb. pkg., 60c. Postage extra.



POULTRY REMEDIES

CONKEY'S GAPE REMEDY—Gape worms will choke chicks to death. Conkey's Gape Remedy helps rid the chicks of these parasites, without hurting the chick. 30c, 60c; postage, 5c.

CONKEY'S WHITE DIARRHOEA REMEDY—Will help save your chicks from this fatal, contagious chick disease. Once started, white diarrhoea often sweeps away the whole hatch. 30c, 60c. Postage 5c.

CONKEY'S LIMBERNECK REMEDY—Limberneck (Ptomaine poisoning) must be caught in the early stage or it will quickly prove fatal. 60c. Postage 5c.

CONKEY'S BRONCHITIS REMEDY—For inflammation of the membranes of the bronchial tubes. Don't confuse bronchitis with roup. If fowl rattles when breathing, the head is of good color and the eyes bright, it is bronchitis. 60c. Postage 5c.

CONKEY'S SCALY LEG REMEDY brings quick relief. 30c. Postage 5c.

CONKEY'S POULTRY WORM REMEDY—Rids the fowl of many troublesome worms. Promotes the return of health. 30c, 60c. Postage 5c.

CHICKEN POX (Sorehead) REMEDY—A disgusting disease and is the smallpox of the chicken yard. This remedy will wipe it out every time. 35c and 65c, postpaid.

CONKEY'S NOX-I-CIDE—The germicide, dip and disinfectant with a hundred uses about the home, poultry yard and on the farm. Germs cause and spread most poultry diseases. Nox-i-cide mixes with water and makes a cheap, effective, ready-to-use germ destroyer. Cleans and purifies coops, houses, runs, brooders, founts and utensils. A reliable disinfectant for barns and outhouses. 1 pt. 50c; 1 qt. 75c; 1 gal. \$2.00. Express extra.



POULTRY SUPPLIES

CHAMPION ADJUSTABLE LEG BANDS—Dozen, 15c; 100, 75c. postpaid.

PORCELAIN NEST EGGS—Dozen, 50c; postpaid, 60c.

WALL FOUNTAINS—Gallon size, 90c; 2-gallon size, \$1.10.

GRIT AND SHELL BOX—65c.

SEPARABLE DRINKING FOUNTAINS—Small size, 35c; medium size, 45c; large size, 90c.

PRACTICAL EGG TESTER—Complete, including lamp and reflector, \$1.00.

X-RAY EGG TESTER—Each, 35c; postpaid, 45c.

WIRE NESTS—Each, 20c; dozen, \$1.75.

POULTRY MARKERS—25c, postpaid.

INCUBATOR THERMOMETERS—Tested. Will work in any make of incubator. 80c postpaid.

BROODER THERMOMETERS—60c, postpaid

CHICK HOPPERS—20 inches long. Price, 40c. Not prepaid.

MOE'S REGAL EGG CARRIER		
<p>THE SIMPLICITY OF PACKING</p>	<p>This "Safety first" box is adapted to either parcel post or express use and can be used time after time. We stand right behind this box and believe it to be the safest and most durable egg carrier on the market. It is so strong that it will more than bear your own weight and so safe that when filled with eggs, it will withstand the severest jolt without breaking an egg.</p>	<p>WILL CARRY SAFELY ANYWHERE</p>

Manufactured of strong corrugated card-board in the following sizes:
 15-egg size, each..30c; doz., \$3.00 30-egg size, each..40c; doz., \$4.00

Our Prices Are As Low As Is Consistent With the Quality That We Are Endeavoring to Furnish

FUL-O-PEP

POULTRY FEEDS

Manufactured by
The Quaker Oats Company

Produce More Pounds of Poultry Meat at Less Cost
Per Pound Than Any Other Feed

First, last and all the time, bear this one, big, important fact in mind—**Scratch feed does not make eggs.** This is the chief stumbling block which causes the majority of poultry keepers to fail to get the number of eggs they should, especially in fall and winter months.

Scratch feed is necessary as a part of the hen's daily ration—the last part—the evening meal. Its real purpose is to supply bodily maintenance to the hen and also to make her exercise—**scratch**—to “fill her crop at night” while on the roost.

THE FEED that will make a hen lay and keep her laying must be a soft, finely ground feed—a dry mash which contains the same food materials as she picks up herself when on range in the spring and summer months and which accounts for the fact that she always lays well at that time. That is simple, common sense, is it not?

So just remember, it is **FUL-O-PEP DRY MASH**—not scratch feed which makes eggs and lots of them. This is the secret of success in egg production.

Your birds cannot eat too much of Ful-O-Pep Dry Mash. The more they eat the better they lay. Being of a finely ground form it is easily and soon digested—hens turn it into eggs more rapidly than any other ration. Not so of grain; scratch feeds—no matter how good in quality, they cannot make eggs as a feed. The Ful-O-Pep Mash is absolutely necessary in connection with our Ful-O-Pep Scratch Grains or any other scratch feed, and results are not and cannot be certain or guaranteed when these instructions are not followed out to the letter.

There is no question in our minds but what there has always been too much grain fed to fowls intended to lay. There is an abundance of proof to bear us out in this statement—the Poultry Department of your State Agricultural College will tell you so, and caution you against feeding scratch feed with the intention of making your hens lay. The trouble in most cases where hens are not producing is in the feed and methods of feeding.

Too many flocks are on an all grain ration—scratch feeds several times a day. It is impossible for your hens to lay on such a method. Nothing in it from which to get egg material. No mash, no eggs.

Scratch feed—a variety of such grains as corn, wheat, buckwheat, barley, kaffir corn, etc.—is necessary and valuable as an evening feed only. It is very undesirable as a ration for producing eggs, as it does nothing of the kind, it simply keeps your hens from laying, and a non-layer soon becomes too fat and worthless except for the table.

Reduce your grain feeding to a quart to 12 hens once a day—just before the birds go to roost. Ful-O-Pep Dry Mash always before them.

Results Are Certain—the Eggs Have GOT to Come

FUL-O-PEP

POULTRY FEED

FUL-O-PEP DRY MASH made from meat scraps, fish meal, oatmeal, alfalfa meal, wheat bran, hominy feed, corn gluten feed, bone meal, cottonseed meal, etc. To get the best results feed it dry, just as it comes from the bag. Do not wet or feed as a wet mash as results will not prove satisfactory. Never mix anything with it—not a particle of any other ingredient. To do so will throw Ful-O-Pep Dry Mash out of balance and your fowls will fail to respond from its use. Ful-O-Pep Mash must be the main feed every day—nothing mixed with it and nothing except Ful-O-Pep Scratch Feed fed with it. We learned much by watching the hen while on free range balancing her own ration. Ful-O-Pep Dry Mash combines the same egg-producing properties that the hen picks up for herself when on free range. 50-lb. bag \$2.60; 100-lb. bag \$5.00.

FUL-O-PEP SCRATCH FEED made from whole wheat, whole barley, whole kaffir or milo, cracked Indian corn, whole buckwheat and sunflower seed. This feed has been formulated to be fed in conjunction with Ful-O-Pep Dry Mash for best results. The grains are mixed in just the right proportion to suit the hen's taste and balance with her ration of Ful-O-Pep Dry Mash. This we believe is the finest quality scratch feed ever offered to poultrymen and we strongly urge that it be fed as the evening meal in place of all other feeds. Feed about one quart to each dozen fowls about one hour before roosting time. Do not feed at any other time. 50-lb. bag \$2.35; 100-lb. bag \$4.50.

FUL-O-PEP CHICK FEED. This feed is composed of a variety of grains such as finely cracked corn, wheat, pinhead oats and fish. Scatter feed in a few inches of litter—gradually increasing depth of litter and quantity of chick feed as chicks become older and strong enough to work hard for all the grain they get. Alfalfa (coarse) is the best known material for chick litter. If chicks eat it, unlike litter—it will do them good rather than harm. In preparing this feed the utmost care is taken to assure poultrymen that in Ful-O-Pep Chick Feed they will have a feed that is JUST RIGHT.

A word of caution—Never overfeed with any chick feed. Better not to feed enough than too much. Little and often is better and aim to keep the chicks just hungry enough to make them scratch for the last grain. 25-lb. sack \$1.50; 50-lb. sack \$2.90; 100-lb. sack \$5.75.

FUL-O-PEP GROWING MASH. This is without doubt, the finest quality growing mash ever placed at the disposal of the poultryman, large or small. Made from meat scraps, oatmeal, fish meal, corn gluten feed, hominy feed, wheat bran, alfalfa meal, bone meal, ground puffed wheat, ground corn puffs.

When the chicks are two weeks old place Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash where they can help themselves at will. Keep it before them day in and day out. The more they get away with just so much better will they be in pounds of poultry meat. It has been formulated to meet the requirements of the growing chick; therefore, in it we have put all the necessary bone and muscle building material. 50-lb. sack \$2.90; 100-lb. sack \$5.50.

FUL-O-PEP OATMEAL—Feeding oatmeal to chicks and in fact to older fowls is one of the poultry raising secrets of successful poultrymen. It makes muscle, bone and nerves very rapidly—promotes big development, rapid growth and early maturity. It develops better layers and stronger cockerels. Ful-O-Pep Oatmeal is a specially prepared Oatmeal for poultry, finely granulated, easily digested. There is no waste in feeding. In 100-lb. sacks only \$6.75.

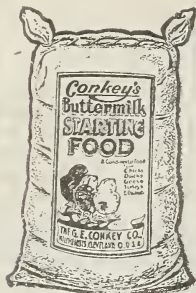
How to Start and Feed Baby Chicks

When chicks are hatched give them some fine grit or sharp sand. Do not feed. Put a little Conkey's White Diarrhoea Remedy in the drinking water for a few days. (Do not make too strong.) When chicks are 48 hours old begin feeding Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Feed. Feed 4 or 5 times a day and give only as much as they will eat up clean in 15 to 20 minutes. When chicks are one week old and for one week thereafter feed 4 times a day, two feedings of Buttermilk Starting Feed and two feedings of Ful-O-Pep Chick Feed. Give chick feed morning and evening. Discontinue feeding Conkey's Starting Feed when chicks are two weeks old. Place Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash where they can help themselves at will. There is no danger of them eating too much. Continue feeding Ful-O-Pep Chick Feed twice a day. At four weeks of age, cut Ful-O-Pep Chick Feed to one feeding a day. When chicks are seven weeks of age they should be large enough to eat Scratch Feed. Continue feeding Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash until pullets are matured and ready to go on Laying Mash.

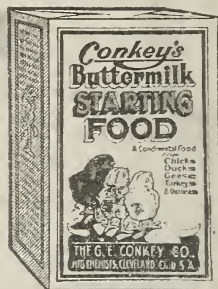
Our Prices Are As Low As Is Consistent With the Quality That We Are Endeavoring to Furnish

Raise Every Chick You Hatch

CONKEY'S BUTTERMILK STARTING FOOD will put vim and vigor into your baby chicks at the time they need it most. It will make them strong and husky, so that they can fight off most of the chick diseases that carry off so large a percentage of the yearly hatch.



Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Food



The history of poultry keeping records no triumph such as this wonderful chick food has had. The rich, pure buttermilk is mixed with a combination of clean, wholesome grains, balanced just right for the sensitive organs of the little chick. The lactic acid keeps down dangerous germs; the buttermilk and grains make the chick grow wonderfully fast, solid and sturdy. Feed your chicks Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Food and watch them grow quickly into heavy layers, strong breeders, full-bodied market birds and real profit makers. 2 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.10, not postpaid. Larger quantities quoted upon request.

Beef Scraps (Swift's)—protein 50%. Price, 10 lbs. 30c; 100 lbs. \$7.50.
Charcoal—Coarse and fine mixed, 10 lbs. 75c; 50 lb. sack \$2.50, not prepaid.
Ground Bone—Medium and coarse, 10 lbs. 60c; 100 lbs. \$5.50.
Meal Alfalfa—Makes good litter for small chicks. In 100-lb. sacks only. Ask for price.
Grit—Coarse and fine, 10 lbs. 30c; 100 lbs. \$1.75, not prepaid.
Oyster Shell—Medium and coarse, 10 lbs. 25c; 100 lbs. \$1.25, not prepaid.
Poultry Mustard—1½ lb. package 55c; 3-lb. box \$1.00; 5-lb. box \$1.60, not prepaid.

RABBITS

They will surely come into their own. They are fine pets as well as useful and profitable. Eventually they will become a back-yard necessity. They require very little space, are not susceptible to disease, easily cared for. There is no meat that compares with the meat of a young rabbit. It's the cheapest and best meat you can raise.

They are very prolific, mature from five to eight month of age, in many instances bring from eight to twelve young at each litter; with attention will bring from four to five litters per year; will weigh five to eight pounds at four months old; are ready to eat or market at that age.

A good size family can be supplied with meat from rabbits on leavings from your table, such as all kinds of vegetable greens, dry bread, potato peels, etc. We can furnish you with anything you want in rabbits—one or many. We specialize in New Zealands, Rufus Reds, and Flemish. (The best is the cheapest.) All our parent stock pedigreed and registered. Satisfaction guaranteed. Breeding stock for sale at all times.

Bucks, 3 months old, each.....	\$ 5.00
Does, 3 months old, each.....	7.50
Trios (2 does, 1 buck), 3 mo., for.....	15.00
Older Trios, prices on request.	
Bucks, 5 months old, each.....	6.00
Does, 5 months old, each.....	8.50
Bucks, 8 months old, each.....	10.00
Does, 8 months old, each.....	10.00
Does, 8 months old, bred, each.....	12.50

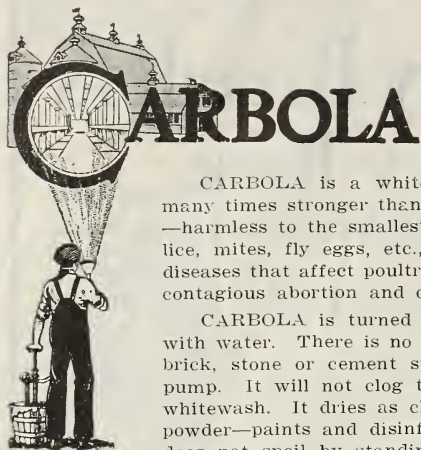
Show specimens: Special correspondence; let us know your wants; visit our Rabbitries.

Z. MORRIS, 502 Baker Avenue, Houston, Texas
M. B. MORRIS, Bellaire, Texas
or MOERS SEED CO.

Reliable Poultry Breeders and What They Raise

F. W. Allen, care Henke & Pillot, Houston.....	S. C. Black Minorcas
Mrs. G. M. Anderson, 5005 Rose St., Houston.....	Barred Rocks
H. J. Bering, 504 Binz Bldg., Houston.....	S. C. R. I. Reds
J. T. Bigger, 3604 Milam St., Houston.....	Silver Campines
L. C. Bruegman, 2208 Crockett St., Houston.....	Brown Leghorns, Brahmas
W. E. Carpenter, 1711 Tuam Ave., Houston.....	Buff Leghorns
J. H. Conover, Box 1066, Houston.....	Barred Rocks
W. L. Davenport, Fresno, Texas.....	S. C. R. I. Reds
L. M. Dickson, Oak and Roy Sts., Houston.....	White Leghorns
Geo. Ellis, Jr., 1203 McGowen Ave., Houston.....	Buff Orpingtons
I.-M. Elston, Box 458, Houston.....	} Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Brahmas }Cornish, S. C. Reds, S. C. Leghorns
C. H. Fewell, Box 1061, Houston.....	
W. E. Foster, 1405 Bingham St., Houston.....	Buff Leghorns
J. C. Fox, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 362X, Houston.....	White Leghorns
E. H. Holdgraf, 415 Park Ave., Houston.....	S. C. R. I. Reds
J. Henry Johnson, 27 Hutcheson St., Houston.....	Barred Rocks, Pigeons
J. C. Jordan, 421 W. 28th St., Houston.....	White Wyandottes
Wm. Kaule, 2114 Carr St., Houston.....	Brown Leghorns
H. J. Lahrssen, Houston.....	Buff Leghorns, Racing Homer Pigeons
Wm. Lauback, 309 Patterson St., Houston.....	White Orpingtons
Geo. H. Lewis, 2115 Taft St., Houston.....	White Leghorns
T. A. McCallum, R. F. D. 1, Box 168, Houston.....	Partridge Wyandottes
H. K. McCutcheon, P. O. Box 296, Houston.....	Silver Campines
Moers Seed Co. (see inside back cover), Houston.....	S. C. R. I. Reds
M. Rogan, 1905 Chapman, Houston.....	White Orpingtons
Mrs. M. E. Rowland, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 396, Houston....	Silver Laced Wyandottes
F. G. Sauter, 417 San Jacinto St., Houston.....	White Wyandottes
Jas. N. Thibodeaux, 2309 Caroline St., Houston.....	S. C. R. I. Reds
S. A. Tully, 929 Ashland St., Houston.....	Barred Rocks
S. L. Van Nort, 804 Bemar St., Houston.....	White Wyandottes
R. W. Welch, No. 5 Engelke St., Houston.....	White Orpingtons
B. J. Werner, 2714 Park Place Ave., Houston.....	White Wyandottes
R. M. White, R. F. D. 2, Box 178, Houston.....	White Rocks
J. F. Wilkinson, 1816 Providence St., Houston.....	White Leghorns
C. P. Williams, 1404 Milam St., Houston, yard at Ferndaie on Interurban	White Orpingtons
Lee Zeitler, 3614 Ave. O, Galveston, Texas.....	White Leghorns

Ful-O-Pep Dry Mash — Not Scratch Feed — Makes the Eggs



Makes it easier to do
work that must be done

CARBOLA is a white paint in powder form combined with a disinfectant many times stronger than pure carbolic acid. It is non-poisonous and non-caustic—harmless to the smallest chick or to stock that licks a painted surface. It kills lice, mites, fly eggs, etc., and helps prevent the start and spread of contagious diseases that affect poultry and livestock—roup, white diarrhoea, cholera, glanders, contagious abortion and others familiar to all farmers and stockmen.

CARBOLA is turned into a smooth-spreading liquid paint simply by mixing with water. There is no waiting, straining or bother. It can be applied to wood, brick, stone or cement surfaces or over whitewash, with either a brush or spray pump. It will not clog the sprayer and does not flake, blister, or peel off like whitewash. It dries as clear snow white, and one gallon—less than 10c worth of powder—paints and disinfectants 200 square feet of surface at one operation. It does not spoil by standing and has no disagreeable odor to taint milk or food products.

CARBOLA will make your buildings lighter and sweet-smelling—put them in the cleanly sanitary shape they must be if you expect the best production from your stock.

Use it instead of Whitewash and Disinfectants

in poultry houses, stables, cellars, hog pens, factory and outbuildings. Carbola is used and endorsed by thousands of poultry, dairy and breeding farms in all parts of the country, and by many experiment stations and agricultural schools.

Ten lbs. (10 gals.) \$1.00

Twenty lbs. (20 gals.) \$2.00

Fifty lbs. (50 gals.) \$4.00

NOT PREPAID

Trial Package and Booklet for 30c, Postpaid.

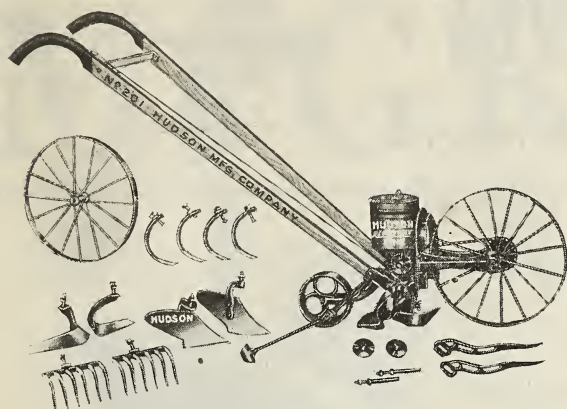
WHICH DO YOU
or WANT?
THIS  **THIS** 



If you would like to have your hens lay as you never expected they would—if you would like to get eggs by the dozen where you now only get two or three try feeding them

FUL-O-PEP
DRY MASH

HUDSON COMBINATION SEEDER



No. 201

No. 201. Complete combination. Price\$18.00

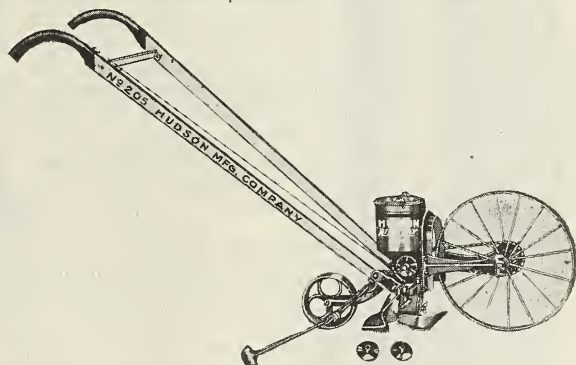
This is a combination tool quick convertible into a double or single wheel hoe, hill and drill seeder, or double and single wheel cultivator. It will sow accurately anything from beans down to the smallest garden seeds in hills, 4, 6, 8, 12, 18 or 24 inches apart, or in drills at any desired depth to two inches.

Tool Equipment—Hoes, Shovels and Plows are made of special high-grade steel, all shanks are of malleable. When used as a hill or drill seeder, will open its own furrow, drop the seed perfectly, cover it and mark the next row all at one operation.

Packed in a strong wood box, handles bundled separately, weight 55 pounds.

HUDSON HILL AND DRILL SEEDER

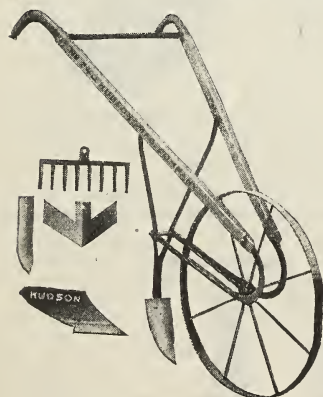
This seeder conforms in the main to the description given for the No. 201. It is especially designed for the use of the Market Gardener who has enough work to warrant the purchase of a Seeder only. Shipping weight 42 pounds.



No. 205

No. 205. Price\$14.00

HUDSON GARDEN PLOW



No. 240

A counterbalanced plow, with a 24-in. high wheel made of the very best material and most careful workmanship. Is very popular and the best of its kind. Shipped with tools as shown. Weight 28 pounds.

No. 240. Price\$5.00

HUDSON GARDEN PLOW

No. 244

This plow has only those tools most generally used throughout the season. Shipping weight 21 pounds.

No. 244. Price\$4.00



Is a Poon to Cattle-Owners

Dairymen are often surprised to find that the rundown condition and low milk production of their animals is due almost entirely to the presence of worms. Of course, by not heeding these parasites, other troubles frequently result, and other symptoms develop. But at the bottom of it all, worms are often found to be the great mischief makers. No other farm animal is depended upon so much as the cow, for steady production of profits. She must convert a good part of what she eats, into food products for her owner. It is therefore of double importance that she be kept free from worms, and her digestive organs in perfect working condition, so that she may not only yield most in profit, but at the same time maintain her own body in a thrifty, well-nourished condition. SAL-VET provides the simplest, safest means of destroying and preventing worms in all cattle, whether raised for dairy or market purposes. Its slight cost is outweighed many times by the increased profit it returns to the owner. Read what these men say:



FINE FOR SHEEP AND GOATS.

Enclosed find check for the 200 pounds of Sal-Vet which I have fed my sheep and goats with much satisfaction.—Ruben Holbein, Breeder of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Altavista, Texas.

LOST 150 BEFORE, 1 AFTER

I am more than satisfied with Sal-Vet and have not lost but one lamb since I began feeding it. I lost about 150 lambs within three months before it arrived and now I have but 75 head left but they are looking fine and I will not do without Sal-Vet as long as I have any stock.—Andrew Thomas, Breeder of Berkshire Hogs, Jersey Cattle, Angora Goats and Sheep, Olive, Texas.

DOES MORE THAN CLAIMED

Enclosed find check for the 300 pounds of Sal-Vet on trial. It does all you claim and more too and have ordered 2100 pounds from J. J. McKnight, it is sure fine for hogs.—Ed. C. Smith, Breeder of High Grade Poland China Hogs, Wellington, Texas.

HIGHLY PLEASED WITH RESULTS.

I enclose check covering the 100 pounds of Sal-Vet which I found entirely satisfactory and am highly pleased with the results.—C. L. Pierce, Northwood Farms, Houston, Tex.

STOCK LIKE TO EAT IT.

I find Sal-Vet very useful to my stock and it is doing fine. It is the best I ever fed and they like to eat it and it helped them.—Herbert Wenzel, New Braunfels, Texas.

PAYS FOR ITSELF.

We find from the 60 days use of Sal-Vet that it more than pays for itself and as a conditioner and worm expeller we have never seen anything as good. When we are out we shall send for more.—Miller Bros., Hurley, Texas.

—Sal-Vet is just what its name implies "Sal" meaning "Salt" and "Vet"—"Veterinary Salt." The base of Sal-Vet is salt which provides the "Voluntary Feeding Principle." Salt is the one substance that stock will take voluntarily and yet, not excessively. It is taken up by the system readily and with but little change, therefore, salt as a base for Sal-Vet was a most fortunate and really wonderful discovery. It can be placed before stock and they will take it just as they do water. Sal-Vet takes the place of other salt and provides the worm expellers, tonics, etc., that nature requires. It eliminates the necessity of mixing bitter medicines with the animal's ration which we imagine would make it distasteful, but fed separately "THE SAL-VET" actually increases the appetite and adds relish to the food.

Sal-Vet contains no unnecessary ingredients such as cotton seed hulls, wheat middlings, etc., which are added simply to give bulk and furthermore it does not get wormy or deteriorate.

By feeding Sal-Vet to stock the year round you will keep them healthy and prevent disease and worms which are the cause of 90% of stock losses. It only requires 2c worth of Sal-Vet a month for a hog, sheep or goat—12c worth a month for horses or cattle.

PRICES—Not Prepaid.

5 lb. Package.....	\$.65
15 lb. Package.....	1.50
40 lb. Package.....	3.00
100 lb. Keg.....	6.75
200 lb. Barrel.....	12.00
300 lb. Barrel.....	16.75

McGRAW

Do You Get Your *Mileage Straight?*

Do you get 6,000, 8,000 or 10,000 miles STRAIGHT, or do you get them in re-lays, between adjustments?

If a casing has the STUFF in it, it will deliver, just as a perfectly-built pair of shoes will wear.

Perfect build in McGraw Tires is safeguarded by the Duplex Method of vulcanization. "Buckies" and "mold pinches"—the worst menace to tire life—are prevented as far as humanly possible. The fabric layers of a McGraw "set" smooth and even. The tire comes out of the curing molds a PERFECT STRUCTURE.

In McGraws, you can depend upon getting ALL the mileage of which high quality materials are capable AT THEIR BEST.

Cord Tires 8,000 Miles

Fabric Tires 6,000 Miles

REGULAR CLINCHER

Size	Ribbed	Non-Skid	Red Tube	Grey Tube
30x3	\$15.65	\$16.45	\$3.60	\$2.85
30x3½	20.75	21.85	4.30	3.50
31x4	31.40	33.10	5.40	4.80

STRAIGHT SIDE

32x3½	\$24.15	\$25.45	\$4.65	\$3.90
32x4	32.50	34.20	5.60	4.95
33x4	34.00	35.80	5.70	5.05
34x4	35.50	37.35	5.85	5.15
32x4½	42.75	45.00	7.10	6.00
33x4½	44.25	46.60	7.25	6.25
34x4½	46.15	48.60	7.40	6.35

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE

WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST WHEN READY TO BUY
WE SAVE YOU MONEY—WHY PAY MORE

TIRES

Hog Fencing Barbed Wire

Poultry Netting

Roofing

Special Prices Quoted Upon Request

Useful Tables

GARDEN SEEDS

Table Showing Quantities of Seeds Usually Sown per Acre.

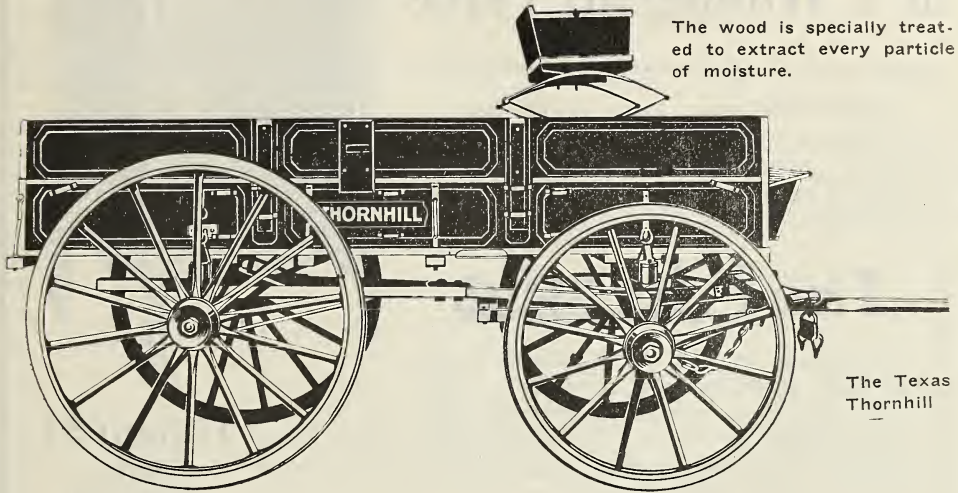
	Weight per bu., lbs.	Quantity		Weight per bu., lbs.	Quantity
Asparagus	..	2 lbs.	Melon, Water	..	2-3 lbs.
Asparagus Roots	..	5,000	Mustard	..	2 lbs.
Beans, Dwarf, drill	60	1 bu.	Okra	..	5-6 lbs.
Beans, Pole, hill	60	12 qts.	Onion Seed, drill	..	3-4 lbs.
Beets, Table	..	4-5 lbs.	Onion Seed, beds	..	2 lbs.
Beets, Stock	..	4-5 lbs.	Onion Seed, for sets	..	50 lbs.
Cabbage in beds to transplant	..	1/4 lb.	Onion Sets	32	8 bu.
Cabbage, drill	..	1 1/2-2 lbs.	Parsnips	..	3 lbs.
Carrots	..	2 lbs.	Parsley	..	3 lbs.
Cauliflower	..	1/4 lb.	Peas, Garden, drill	60	1-1 1/2 bu.
Celery	..	1/4 lb.	Peas, Garden, Wrinkled	56	1-1 1/2 bu.
Collards	..	1/2 lb.	Pepper	..	1/4 lb.
Cress	..	10 lbs.	Pumpkin	..	3 lbs.
Cucumbers	..	2 lbs.	Radish, drill	..	8 lbs.
Dill	..	4 lbs.	Radish, broadcast	..	10 lbs.
Egg Plant	..	1/4 lb.	Rutabaga	..	2 lbs.
Endive	..	3-4 lbs.	Salsify	..	6-8 lbs.
Horseradish Roots	..	10,000-12,000	Spinach	..	10 lbs.
Kohl-rabi	..	3 lbs.	Squash, Bush	..	3 lbs.
Leek	..	3 lbs.	Squash, Running	..	2 1/2 lbs.
Lettuce	..	2 lbs.	Tomato	..	3 oz.
Melon, Musk	..	2 lbs.	Turnip	..	2 lbs.

FIELD SEEDS

Table Showing Quantities of Seeds Usually Sown per Acre.

	Weight per bu., lbs.	Quantity		Weight per bu., lbs.	Quantity
Alfalfa	60	20 lbs.	Kafir Corn, broadcast	50	1 bu.
Artichokes	50	4 bu.	Kafir Corn, drill	50	10 lbs.
Beets, Stock	..	4 lbs.	Millet	50	1 bu.
Barley	48	1 1/2 bu.	Milo Maize, broadcast	50	1 bu.
Broom Corn	46	10 qts.	Milo Maize, drill	50	10 lbs.
Buckwheat	48	1 bu.	Oats	32	2-3 bu.
Clover, Alsike	60	10 lbs.	Peas, Stock, broadcast	60	2 bu.
Clover, Red	60	12 lbs.	Peas, Stock, drill	60	1 1/2 bu.
Clover, White	60	10 lbs.	Peanuts, Large	22	1 bu.
Clover, Burr, recleaned	60	20 lbs.	Peanuts, Spanish	30	1 bu.
Corn	56	8 qts.	Potatoes, Irish	60	8 bu.
Cotton	32	1 bu.	Potatoes, Sweet	..	7,000 plants
Egyptian Wheat, in drills	50	5-8 lbs.	Rape	..	6-8 lbs.
Emmer	32	2 bu.	Rye	56	1 1/2 bu.
Flax	56	3 1/4 bu.	Spelt	40	60 lbs.
Grass, Kentucky Blue	14	2 bu.	Sorghum	50	2 bu.
Grass, Bermuda	..	8 lbs.	Soy Beans	60	1 1/2 bu.
Grass, Johnson	25	30 lbs.	Sunflower	24	6 lbs.
Grass, Rescue	..	40 lbs.	Velvet Beans	60	1 1/2 bu.
Hemp	44	30 lbs.	Vetch	..	40 lbs.
			Wheat	60	1 1/2 bu.

THORNHILL WAGONS



The wood is specially treated to extract every particle of moisture.

The Texas
Thornhill

These Special Features Make Thornhills Outwear Ordinary Wagons

Have you ever had trouble with broken skeins and axles? On ordinary wagons there is a natural breaking point where the cast skein stops and wood begins. The Thornhill long sleeve malleable skein that will not break obviates this fault. There is also a heavy iron plate extended the full length of the axle, giving it added strength.

Do gears of your old wagon get out of line—cause hard pulling and make you cut down the load? Thornhill malleable front hound plate prevents gears from getting out of line.

In turning sharply and backing up, do your wagon bolsters get off the track and hang? That's because the ordinary circle is only a

half circle. The full circle iron on Thornhills provides an endless track so that bolsters can't be derailed.

Do bolsters and hounds suffer from hard use? Thornhill bolsters are trussed with iron, giving double strength.

There are many other valuable features possessed by Thornhills. Adjustable break lever that can be set at any angle—a handy tool box under the footboard—anti-spreader chains to prevent spreading at top sides.

These features plus tough highland oak and hickory, which is first air-dried and then put through the Tieman's kiln are the reasons why Thornhills outwear other wagons.

F. W. FARLEY, 1005 E. Seventh St., Dallas
Texas Representative for the
THORNHILL WAGON CO., Lynchburg, Va.

A Wonderful Phonograph at a Wonderful Price

Every home—your home—should have a phonograph with its gloom dispelling cheerfulness. And after you've compared every make for value, tone and beauty you're bound to decide on.

The Elti-nola PHONOGRAPH

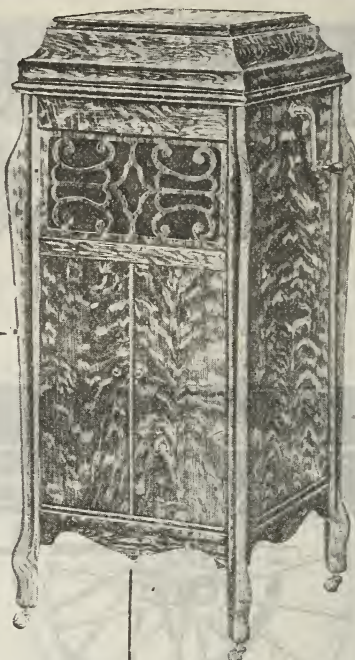
Its massive cabinets are handsome in design and finish—genuine mahogany or real quarter sawed golden oak on all four sides. There are roomy shelves for records. All exposed metal parts are nickeled. The tone chamber is all wood, well seasoned like the finest of violins. The motor is dependable, noiseless and durable.

Plays All Records

There isn't a phonograph record made that it will not play with wonderful beauty. A simple turn of the reproducer is all that is necessary to change from one kind of a record to another. It brings to your home the finest music—all you want—when you want it. Any one can play it.

Guaranteed as Represented

Every Elti-nola must make good all our claims or we will. Every one is guaranteed for one year against any defects in material or workmanship. Remember the Elti-nola has no equal in value. If your dealer doesn't carry them, write us.



Height 51"
this
\$200.00
Model
only

\$150

Dealers!
Agents!

The Elti-nola is the unchallenged leader in phonograph values. This is an extraordinary profit opportunity. Write quickly for full facts and our attractive proposition!

Chas. H. Elting & Company
1512 So. Wabash Ave. Chicago, Ill.

ORDER BLANK

MOERS SEED Co.

Name

Postoffice

R. F. D. No.

Box No.

County_

State

Ship to

Date _____

192

Amount Enclosed

Forwarded by

\$

(State whether wanted by Mail, Express or Freight) (State whether Cash, Draft, P. O. Order, Exp. Money Order or Stamps)

Quantity
Wanted

ARTICLES WANTED

Price

[illegible]

The Best S. C. Rhode Island Reds in the South—Tompkins Strain

Known the country over for heavy egg-laying,
non-setting and show quality

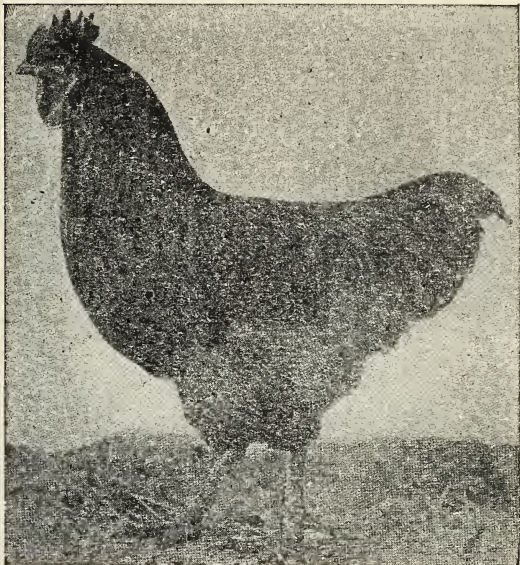
PEN No. 1

Headed by a cock bird that was greatly admired at the Houston show. He is brilliant, bright red from head to foot, with fine black markings and long, low, well spread black tail. His under color is simply marvelous. A brilliant red the same shade as the surface. A fine, big boned bird weighing 10 pounds. His mates are 10 early hatched mature pullets of fine long deep bodies and dark rich red color in all sections and the best breeders which we raised from Pen No. 1 last season.

We consider this mating ideal for producing a high percentage of exhibition pullets and cockerels.

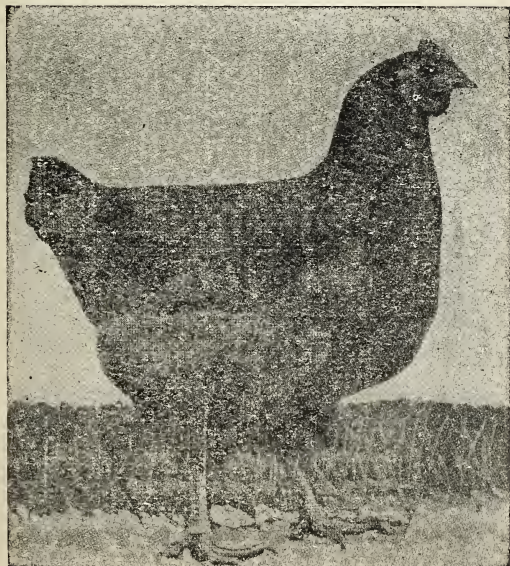
We feel confident that you cannot get this value for less than twice the price elsewhere.

\$10.00 per setting of 15 or two settings for \$17.50.



PEN No. 2

Headed by a beautiful cock bird that headed Pen No. 1 as a cockerel last year. A rich, brilliant even red bird, even color all over and very deep undercolor; excellent head points and fine black markings in both wings and tail. He is one of the kind you can depend upon to produce. This bird won 1st cockerel Houston Show, 1918. He had



been mated prior to November, 1919, show and we did not disturb the mating to show him. We have selected to mate with him 10 pullets, each one of them having very small neat combs, fine eyes and long level bodies that are bound to give superb type to both cockerels and pullets from this mating. You will not find better value at twice the price. \$7.50 per setting of 15 eggs or two settings for \$12.50.

PEN No. 3

Headed by the greatly admired cockerel that won second in a very large class at the Houston Show November, 1919. He has a rich, red eye and his color is sound and even with perfectly clean rich under color. He has a very long body that he always carries horizontal, a broad back and a fine, low tail carriage. His mates are 10 hens, some from last season's Pen No. 1, of rich dark color well fitted for this male. \$5.00 per setting of 15 eggs or two settings for \$7.50.

PEN No. 4

We have some good Red pullets and hens left that we are keeping on the farm. These females are all good layers and have good color and type. To these we have mated some good cockerels that we are keeping for cocks another year. You will get some fine Reds out of these if you don't care for show birds. \$2.50 per setting of 15 eggs.



VELVET BEANS



BURR CLOVER

MOERS SEED CO.
HOUSTON, TEXAS

SUDAN GRASS